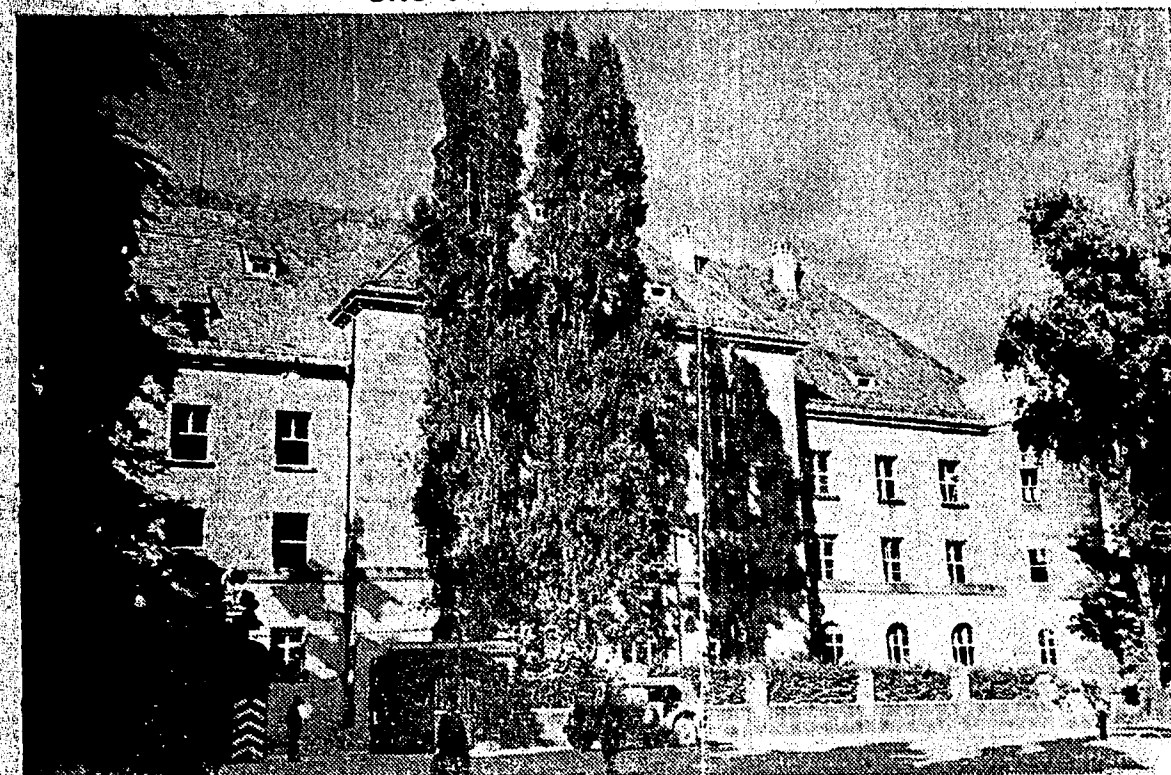


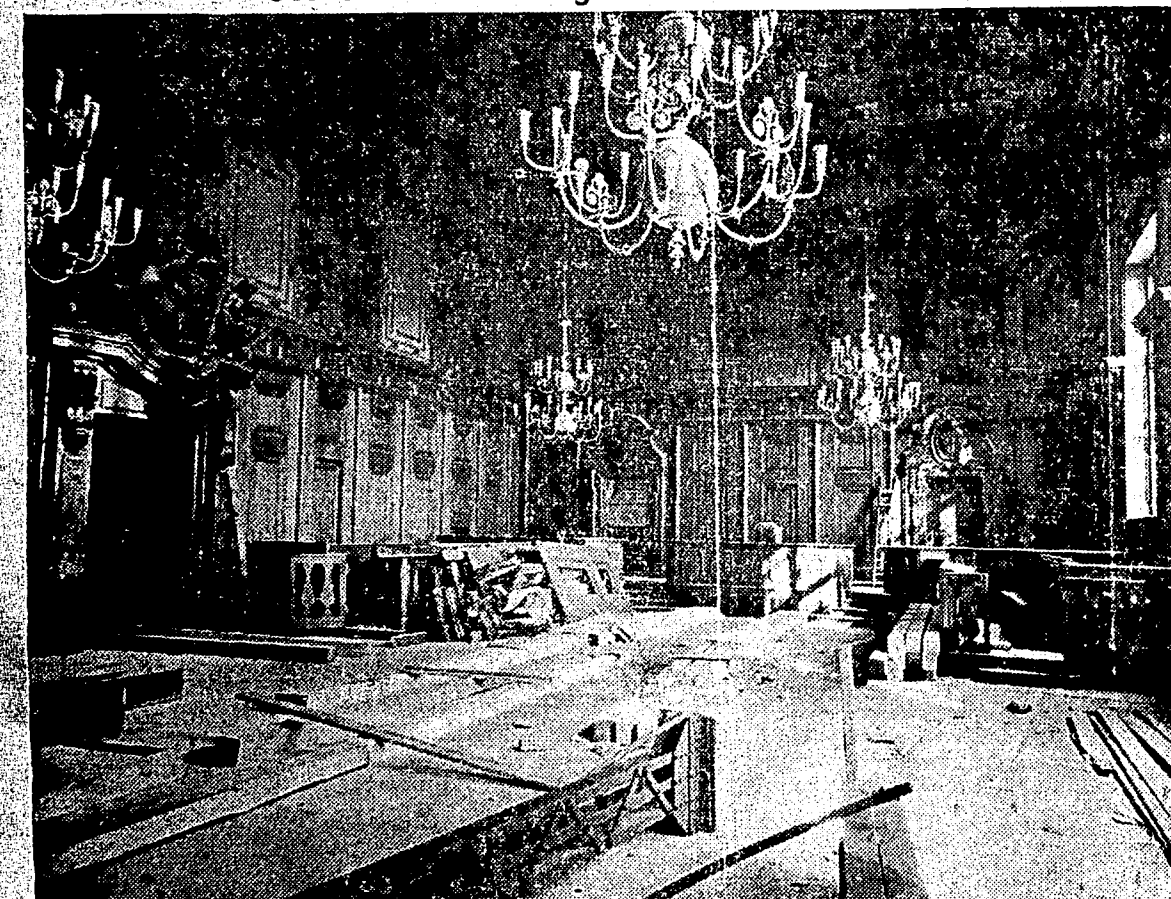
24 Top Nazis to Face Trial for Their War Crimes

Site of International Justice



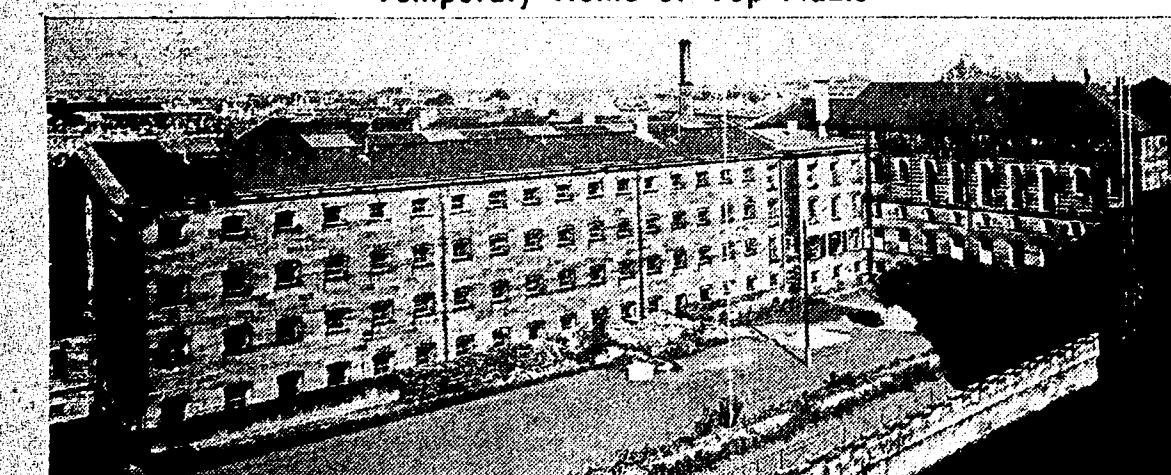
Nuremberg Courthouse, where an international assembly of judges and prosecutors has gathered to try Nazi officials for war crimes, is pictured above. Courtroom is on third floor, center section.

Scene of Nuremberg War Criminal Trials



Courtroom pictured above is the site of trials for top Nazi officials on various charges of war crimes. The room is on third floor of small building adjoining Palace of Justice in Nuremberg, Germany. Formerly accommodating only about 50 spectators, it has been enlarged to allow for about 250. Picture was made during remodeling.

Temporary Home of Top Nazis



Huge stone-walled jail, above, at Nuremberg, Germany, houses Nazi officials charged with war crimes. Wing above is identical to the one in which Goering, Von Ribbentrop and the other 22 prisoners are held.



Marshal Hermann Goering



Joachim von Ribbentrop



Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel



Rudolph Hess



Konstantin von Neurath



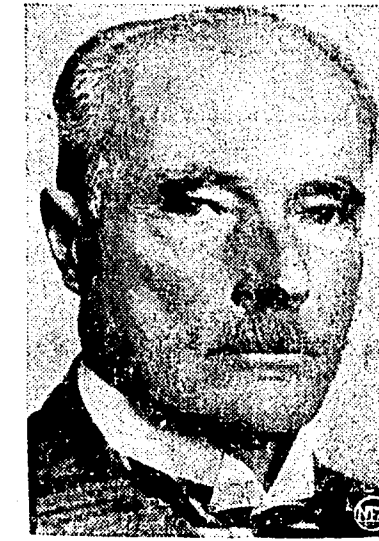
Adm. Karl Doenitz



Grand Adm. Erich Raeder



Franz von Papen



Gustav Krupp



Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl



Hans Fritzsche



Count Baldur von Schirach



Fritz Sauckel



Ernst Kaltenbrunner



Dr. Hajmar Schacht



Arthur Seyss-Inquart



Alfred Rosenberg



Martin Bormann



Dr. Robert Ley



Walter Funk



Hans Frank



Dr. Wilhelm F. Fick



Julius Streicher



Albert Speer

Small Plane Crash Kills Vet and Two

Aniston, Ala., Oct. 22 — (UPI)—Bodies of three men killed when their small plane crashed today, were found yesterday.

Investigating highway patrolmen said the plane, a Cessna 441, crashed in a field near the intersection of Highway 1 and Highway 2, about 10 miles north of Aniston.

The plane was believed to have crashed into a field, and the crash was believed to have been caused by a loss of control.

The first fatal execution by electric chair in the state since 1900 was carried out today at Sing Sing prison in New York.

The execution was carried out by electrocution.

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To Get Hero's Welcome at Wynne, Ark.

Eagle, Oct. 22 — (UPI)—This Arkansas town of 2,000 population plans a hero's welcome Thursday for its Congressional Medal of Honor winner, Marine Pvt. William J. Walton.

The 23-year-old former sharecropper received the nation's highest military award from President Truman for single-handedly killing 60 Japanese on June 19, 1945.

Walton, who was captured by the Japanese, was held in a prison camp for 18 months before being rescued.

Walton was awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic actions during the Battle of Okinawa.

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Hope Star

HOPE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER 20, 1945

HISTORY OF

Compiled by The Associated Press

HOPE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER 20, 1945

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HOPE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER 20, 1945

PRICE 5c COPY

WEATHER FORECAST

Arkansas: Mostly cloudy this afternoon. Fair, cloudy in east portion tonight. Tuesday fair and warmer.

INEL

North

East entrance approximately 25 feet wide

Barricade

Road through tunnel which branched out to every part of the island

Japs landing

n of tunnel on solid island

McGaulle Is

Vinner in

rench Vote

RELM MORI

Francis Farmer, ex

Movie Star, Able

to Leave Asylum

Seattle, Oct. 22 — (UPI)—Francis Farmer, Seattle actor whose movie career was blighted by mental illness, will leave Western State hospital at Steilacoom, Wash., today, her mother, Mrs. Lillian V. Farmer, said last night.

Mrs. Farmer said her daughter, who had entered the hospital last May, "seems herself again, and will make no attempt to resume a movie career."

The actress, 34, had been in the hospital for more than a year, but had been able to return to Seattle on several occasions. She said doctors had advised her to be released and that she was "feeling better."

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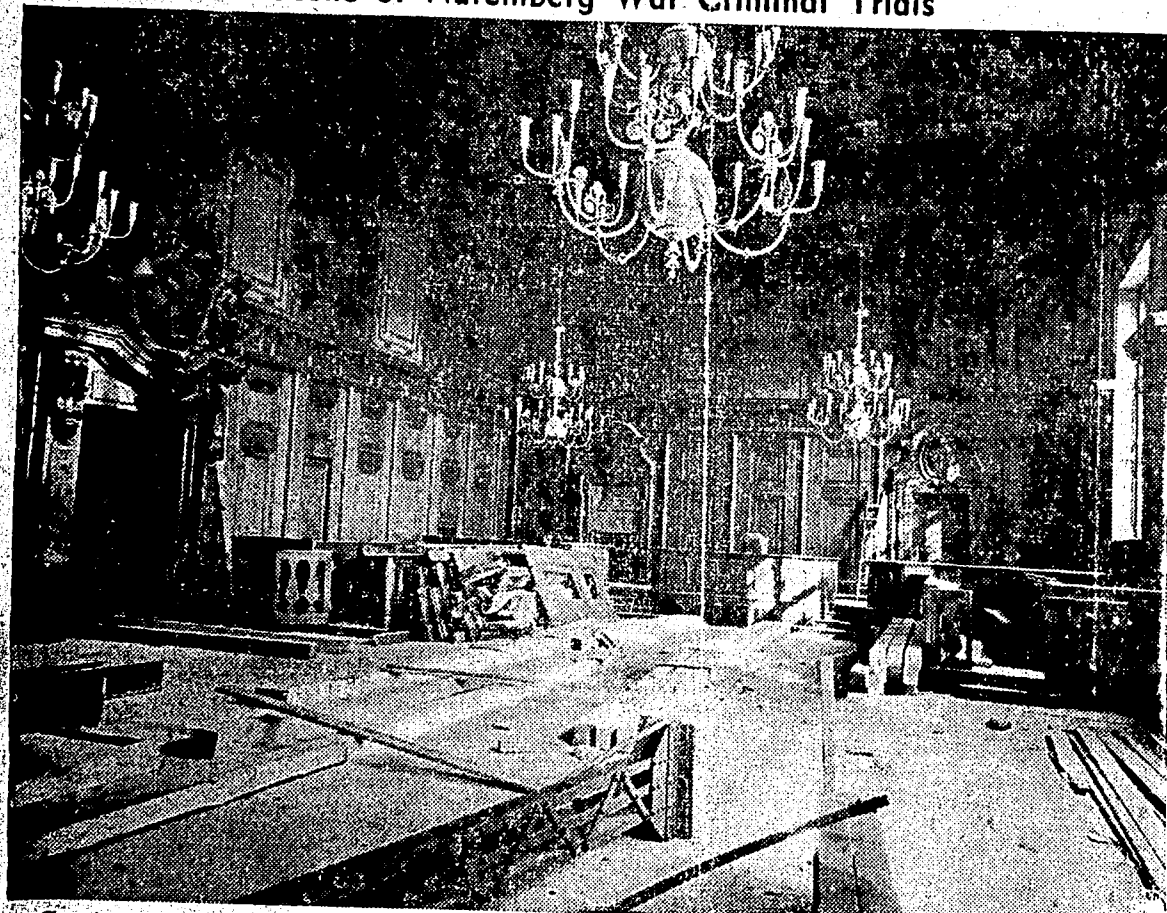
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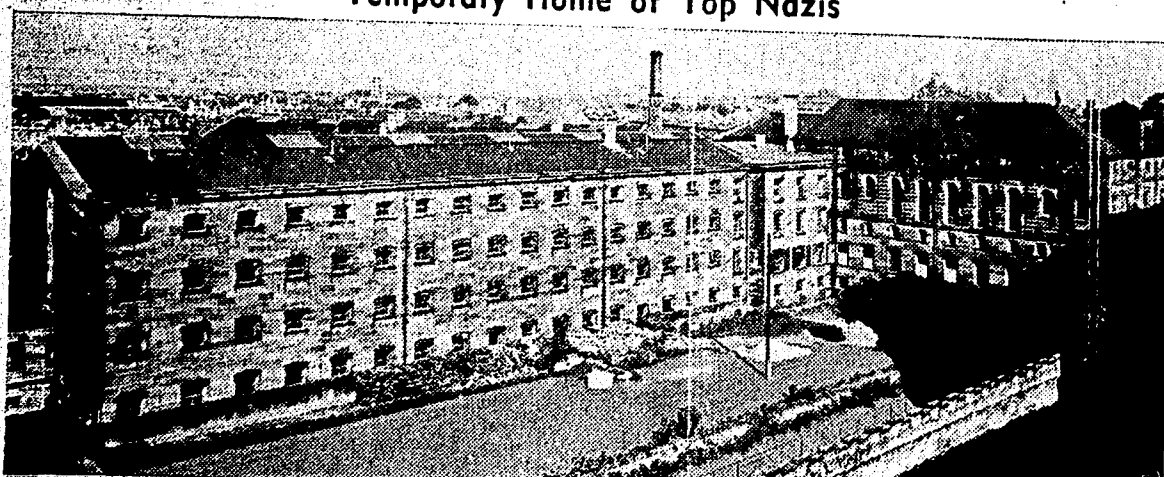
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Scene of Nuremberg War Criminal Trials



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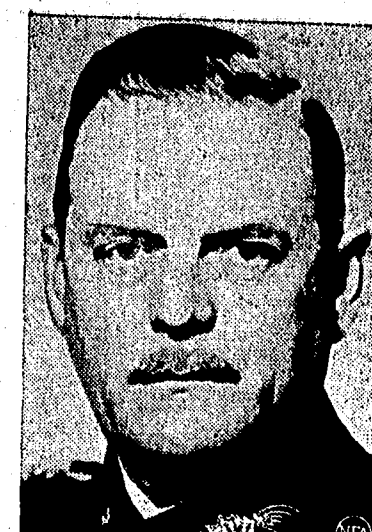
Clean, well-lighted cell block, left above, is like the section in which the indicted Nazis spend their time when not attending the trial. Cell in Nuremberg jail, right above, is similar to those housing Goering, Von Ribbentrop and their henchmen.



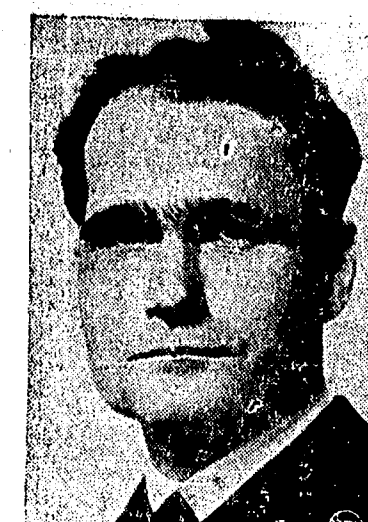
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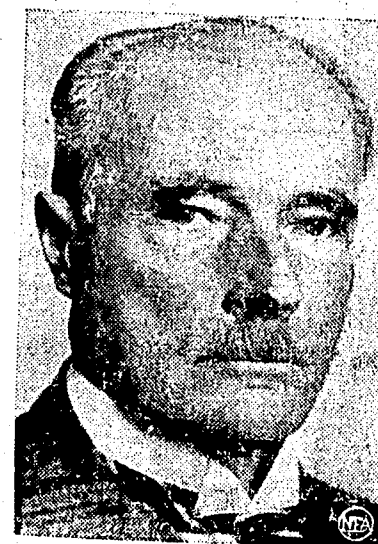
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Dr. Robert Ley



Walter Funk



Hans Frank



Dr. Wilhelm St. Pricke



Julius Streicher



Albert Speer

Hope Star

HOPE, ARKANSAS, OCTOBER 20, 1945

HISTORY OF

Compiled by The Associated Press



EUROPEAN THEATER: It was here where, for five years, eight months and seven days, the main rounds in the bout against Hitler were fought

Fifty Dates That Give The Highlights Of World War II

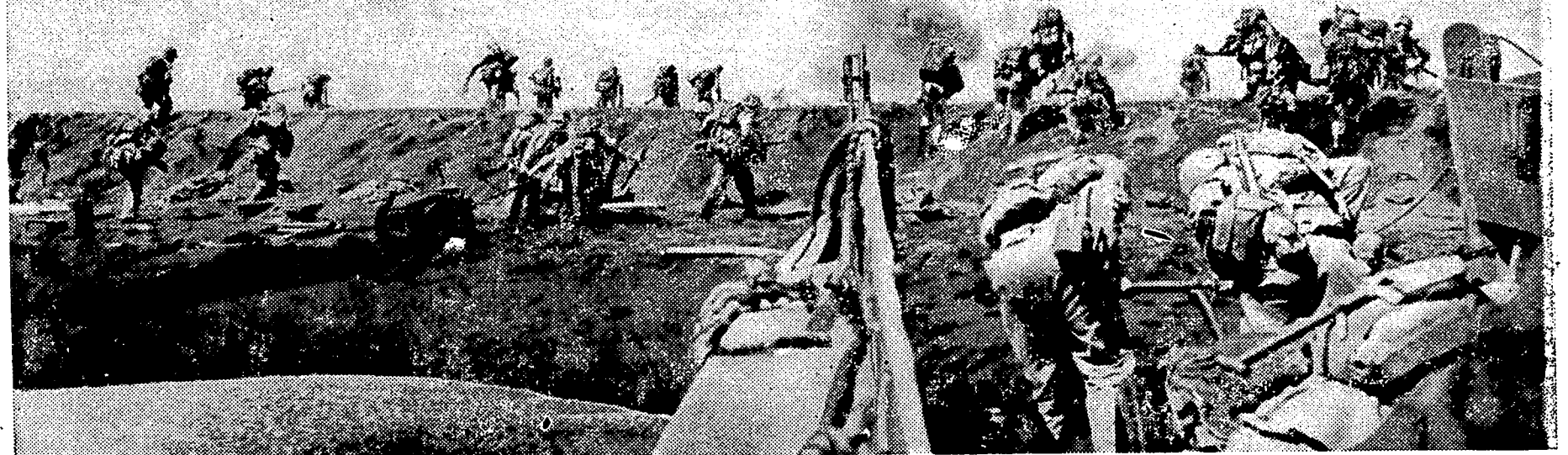
Sept. 1, 1939—Germans invade Poland.
Sept. 3—Britain and France declare war on Germany.
April 9, 1940—Nazis invade Norway and Denmark.
May 10—Hitler invades Lowlands Churchill becomes British Prime Minister.
June 22—French sign armistice with Germany.
Aug. 8—German air force begins blitz of Britain.
June 22, 1941—Nazis invade Russia.
Aug. 14—Roosevelt-Churchill sea conference drafts Atlantic Charter.
Dec. 7—Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.
Dec. 8—U. S. and Great Britain declare war on Japan.
Feb. 15, 1942—Singapore surrenders.
Apr. 18—Doolittle's "Shangri-La" bombers raid Tokyo, Yokohama and Nagoya.
May 6—Corregidor falls and organized Philippine campaign ends.
June 3-6—U. S. Navy routs enemy force in naval Battle of Midway.
Aug. 7—U. S. Marines land on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in first major Allied offensive of the Pacific war.
Sept. 17—Nazis penetrate Stalingrad.
Sept. 25—Japanese turned back from Port Moresby.

Oct. 23—British break Axis line at El Alamein.
Nov. 8—Allies invade North Africa.
Nov. 13-15—Battle of Guadalcanal gives U. S. decisive naval victory.
Jan. 18, 1943—Russians completely break siege of Stalingrad.
Feb. 9—U. S. forces completely occupy Guadalcanal.
May 12—Axis resistance ends in Tunisia.
Aug. 15—U. S. and Canadian forces invade Kiska to find Japanese have fled the island.
Sept. 3—Italy invaded.
Sept. 8—Italian surrender announced.
Nov. 21—Marines and soldiers land on Makin and Tarawa.
Feb. 10, 1944—Yanks and Aussies win Huon peninsula campaign, New Guinea.
June 4—Allies take Rome.
June 6—Anglo-American forces invade Normandy, France.
June 16—B-29 Superfortresses bomb Yawata, Japan, from China, in first land-based raid on Japanese home islands.
June 20—American carrier planes drive off enemy fleet in first Battle of the Philippine Sea.
July 9—Organized resistance ends on Saipan.
July 20—German generals fail in attempt to kill

Hitler and seize control of the Reich.
Aug. 25—Paris liberated.
Oct. 20—MacArthur "comes back" as his forces storm ashore Philippines at Leyte.
Oct. 23-26—U. S. Third and Seventh Fleets and submarines sink 24 Japanese ships in second Battle of the Philippine Sea.
Jan. 9, 1945—Yanks land in Lingayen Gulf area of Luzon.
Jan. 17—Soviets capture Warsaw.
Mar. 24—Anglo-Americans drive over Rhine in force.
April 25—U. S., Soviet troops link at Torgau.
May 1—Nazis announce Hitler's death.
May 2—Berlin falls.
May 7—Germany surrenders unconditionally.
June 21—Organized resistance ends on Okinawa, 325 miles from Japan.
July 5—MacArthur announces all Philippine islands won back.
Aug. 6—First atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan.
Aug. 8—Russia declares war against Japan.
Aug. 14—Japan announces it will surrender to the Allies.
Sept. 2—Japan surrenders unconditionally aboard U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

A HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

By JOHN L. SPRINGER



GARBED in a field gray uniform with the Iron Cross on his chest, Adolf Hitler, chancellor of Germany, mounted the rostrum of the Reichstag. For 36 minutes, amid hailing and cheering, he accused little Poland of aggression against Germany. At the same time bomb-laden German warplanes screamed toward Polish cities and massive German tanks stormed over the Polish border. In that way, on September 1, 1939, began World War II—the bloodiest, most terrifying war in all history. It was a war that before long would sear the globe. It would kill millions and hopelessly cripple millions more. It would leave the wreckage of whole nations in its wake, and it would introduce weapons which, if used in future wars, might well wipe out all civilization.

LESS than 21 years before, the world had just finished a "war to end war." Then, in 1918, the combined weight of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Japan and many smaller powers had crushed the German Kaiser's armies and left a withered Reich.

Now out of the ashes of that defeat a mightier German force was on the march. The tremendous force that exploded against Poland that September 1 was the realization of the dreams of one man, a former house painter and carpenter, a corporal who wept when told of Germany's surrender in World War I, and who then built a core of tough-minded fanatics around a program of national socialism and world domination for the Fatherland.

The man was Adolf Hitler, organizer of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and advocate of a program which dazzled Germany's malcontented millions: Denunciation of the Versailles Treaty which settled World War I, state work for the unemployed, nationalization of key industries, persecution of the Jews.

Adolf Hitler marched into the chancellorship of Germany on January 30, 1933. That date marked Germany's first big step toward World War II. He had seen the Japanese invade Manchuria in 1931, defying the League of Nations which had been organized after the war to prevent just such aggression. He had watched admiringly the rise of Benito Mussolini, a Socialist turned Fascist who snatched power in Italy in 1922 and who preached a return to the glories of the Caesars' ancient, militaristic Rome. Now he had his own great mark to make.

A fire gutted the Reichstag building in February and the Nazis blamed their Communist enemies. The next day Communism was outlawed—and with it freedom of speech and press and the right to criticize the Hitler regime.

Labor unions were banned. Jews were boycotted, removed from public positions, and began moving toward concentration camps along with outspoken clergymen of other faiths and political opponents. Hitler denounced, and withdrew from, the arms conference at Geneva and the League of Nations. Then President Hindenburg died and Hitler clutched the post—not as President, but as "der Fuehrer" of the German people.

A League of Nations plebiscite returned the coal-rich Saar to Germany in January, 1935. In March Hitler reintroduced compulsory military service—despite the first shock troops of his war machine, he sent his regiments marching into the Rhineland. Communism had been a special hatred of der Fuehrer. Some of the bitterest passages in the book in which he outlined his program, "Mein Kampf,"

had been devoted to the Bolsheviks of Moscow, just as some of his fondest dreams had been spent on the rich grain lands of the Bolsheviks' Ukraine. The Japanese, with eyes on the undeveloped riches of Siberia, likewise thought it profitable to feed their traditional feud with Russia. The two merged their interests in 1936 in an anti-Comintern pact. Hitler found it easy to persuade Mussolini—with whom he was becoming increasingly friendly—to enter the anti-Russian Axis.

By this time the world was beginning to wonder where Nazidom was leading. Reports told of brutal mistreatment of Jews and intellectuals. Professional men with minds of their own were fleeing from the country, sometimes a few steps ahead of the dreaded secret police, the Gestapo. Children were being taught to goosetep and to "heil Hitler" in a tone that once had been reserved for God.

But, a rarity in a world struggling with economic depression, there was no unemployment in Germany. Instead there were more and more guns, tanks, planes—and soldiers—waiting to be used.

Hitler saw a use for them in Austria. His followers in Vienna had slain the Austrian chancellor Dollfuss in July, 1934, but were prevented from seizing power by an Italian show of arms at the Brenner Pass. Now the Nazis were more powerful, Mussolini could be manipulated, and the democracies had shown a willingness to shut their eyes to any acts remotely resembling war. Italy's Il Duce had shown how easy aggression was in 1935, when he sent his troops into Ethiopia with virtual impunity. Both Germany and Italy had poured reinforcements to General Francisco Franco's revolt against the republican government in Spain. The Japanese had invaded weak China in 1937 and now were happily sweeping over the country. The League of Nations, organized to prevent just such

operations, disapproved but did nothing concrete to halt them. This was clearly a heyday of expansion.

In March, 1938, to "protect" Germans from the "Bolshevik terror" that he said had arisen in Austria, Hitler sent his troops racing into Vienna.

But now there were signs that the other powers were rousing. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—a bitter foe of Hitler and Mussolini—had resigned from the British cabinet in protest over Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's treatment of the dictators. America's President Franklin D. Roosevelt was on record as urging peace-loving nations to "quarantine" aggressors. Moscow spoke of collective security against the Nazi-Fascist combine.

Nevertheless the Axis tried again. Large settlements of Germans in the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia began to demand autonomy in the Czechoslovakian government and proportional representation in the civil service and army. The German press bloomed with stories of "atrocities" and "chaos" in the neighboring republic.

The British fleet maneuvered in great strength in the North Sea. France called up reserves. The little Czech army mobilized.

Then Chamberlain asked for a meeting with Hitler to settle the problem peacefully. There was a series of conferences, ending with one at Munich on September 29, 1938, attended by Chamberlain, Hitler, Premier Edouard Daladier of France and Mussolini.

The result was termed "appeasement." Hitler got the Sudetenland—his "last territorial demand in Europe." Chamberlain returned to London guaranteeing "peace in our time." Russia—snubbed at the conferences—retreated from collective security to a foreign policy of her own devising.

In the spring of 1939 Hitler established a "protectorate" over Bohemia and Moravia Hungary and

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—Copyright, 1945, The Associated Press

HITLER SEEMED UNBEATABLE AS THE NAZI BLITZ ROLLED ON

nexed the Carpatho-Ukraine. What remained of Czechoslovakia—Slovakia—announced its independence under German "protection." Hitler also annexed Memel from Lithuania. Mussolini grabbed Albania.

Next Hitler turned to Poland. His propaganda minister, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, began a press campaign like those which preceded the invasions of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

But Britain and France had been pushed as far as they could go. This time they showed no intention of retreating. Instead, they attempted to woo Joseph Stalin, leader of powerful Russia, into joining a united front against Germany.

Der Fuehrer sent his foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, to the once-hated Kremlin and that wily diplomat emerged with a document that shocked the world—a non-aggression treaty with the Soviets that assured the Nazis they could gobble Poland at startlingly little cost in the east.

Now the "war of nerves" reached full intensity. Germany was mobilized for war, but raged when Poland called up her troops. Border clashes grew in number and size. The Nazis moved 300,000 soldiers into Slovakia, massing at four passes leading into Poland.

Britain began sandbagging buildings and prepared to move London children to the safer countryside. Her maneuvering fleet steamed to bottle up the Baltic. France called up 2,000,000 men and put her factories and railroads on a wartime footing. Gas masks were distributed in Vatican City. Experts camouflaged factories in remote Bombay, India. Ships carrying Americans to safety swarmed over the Atlantic, and the U. S. Army and Navy began to build up stockpiles of critically needed war material.

Hitler demanded that Warsaw send a representative to hear the Nazis' price for peace. On August 31 he disclosed that he was after all once-German territory—the free city of Danzig, Posen and Upper Silesia, and the Polish corridor leading to the Baltic Sea.

Early the next morning he donned his gray uniform which he vowed he would not take off until victory or death. That night the lights went out all over Europe.

POLAND IS BLITZED

THE Nazis poured into Poland from all directions—east from Pomerania south and west from East Prussia, north from occupied Slovakia. Under orders to "counter-attack and pursue," motorcycle infantrymen, heavy tank forces and other motorized troops sped along sun-hardened roads against feeble opposition. Howling Stuka dive bombers, speedy Messerschmitt fighters and monstrous heavy bombers roared over Warsaw, Krakow and other key cities, slashing airfields and plane depots, destroying railroads, ripping fixed defenses.

This was blitzkrieg—lightning war. At the end of the first day Poles were digging for the remains of women and children in the wreckage of homes blasted from the sky. The Nazis were 20 miles inside Poland and still moving fast. Albert Forster, Danzig's No. 1 Nazi and chief of state of the free city, announced the region was incorporated into the Reich.

Chamberlain and Daladier delivered an ultimatum to Hitler to get out of Poland. Hitler never formally replied. On September 3, Britain and France declared war on Germany—an old-fashioned touch in a period accustomed to seeing nations strike without warning. Australia and New Zealand followed. In the United States, President Roosevelt called on Americans for neutrality in act but doubted they could be neutral in thought.

Military experts estimated the Germans had 1,000,000 men, under the command of General Walter von Brauchitsch, ready to throw against the Poles. Poland's Marshal Smigly-Rydz had about 500,000 and could in time produce a million more. But Field Marshal Hermann Goering's Nazi air force had about 7,000 front-line planes against Poland's paltry, second-rate 600. The Germans had an overwhelming might in mobile armor; Poland had little strength that moved on wheels. Her cavalry was pitted against something new—compactly armored divisions.

By the time the two big western powers were in the war, Hitler's legions were rolling smoothly across the Polish plains. They already had annihilated Smigly-Rydz's air force. The Polish corridor was practically cut. Railroad lines were battered almost beyond recognition. The Wehrmacht was moving close to Krakow, on the southern road to Warsaw. Jablunka Pass, a vital route from Slovakia into Poland, had been forced.

The Poles fought bravely but proved only that horses were no match for tanks and cavalry lances in defense against dive bombers.

On September 16 the Russians announced they

were moving into eastern Poland to "protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities."

Caught in a mighty outcracker, Poland tried to continue resistance. But the Russians met the Nazis at Brest-Litovsk on the 24th and three days later pitiful, bomb-blasted Warsaw was in German hands.

The country was divided between Stalin and Hitler along a line east of Warsaw. On October 6, the last of the organized resisters—a weary band of 16,000 in the city of Kock, north of Lublin—gave up.

It was a profitable 36 days for Hitler. He counted 10,572 of his own dead and 30,322 wounded. But he had some 400,000 Poles in his prison cages and the bulk of the Polish people, their natural resources and their industries, to help supply his forces wherever he chose to send them next.

THE PHONY WAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN—I'd like a room, please. Must be very, very quiet. I want to sleep.

HOTEL CLERK—Yes, sir!

TRAVELING SALESMAN—Are you positive it's quiet?

HOTEL CLERK—Quiet? Why, sir, this room is so quiet you'd think you were sleeping in the Maginot Line!

THIS story made the rounds in winter, 1939, when the war in the west became weirdly static and—to many Americans, at least—a marvelous joking matter.

On the western front, it was the time of the "phony war," the "sitzkrieg," the period when the powers sat on their frontiers and waited.

World War I, with its man-to-man trench warfare, had been horribly bloody. After its conclusion a theory that fixed defenses could make attack impractical was spread in military circles in France and England.

In the thirties the French started building such a fortification—the Maginot line, described as an impregnable chain of pillboxes guarding the country's approaches from Switzerland to the North Sea. The British, with the sea and a powerful fleet between them and the Germans, likewise felt secure. There was no reason to take an offensive, said Chamberlain, no sense in rushing "into adventures which offer little prospect of success." He did, however, reorganize his cabinet to include two outstanding Hitler haters. Anthony Eden became Dominions secretary and Winston Churchill returned to the post he held in World War I as first lord of the admiralty.

The French had opened a minor offensive near Saarbruecken in September, and then returned to the Maginot to hole up for the winter. The R.A.F. dropped paper mostly, urging the Germans to desert Hitler.

During the cold months there were only sporadic air raids. The British fleet blockaded Germany from the Atlantic and might in time have been able to starve the resource-poor enemy into surrender.

Nazi submarines began to hit British shipping, and to endanger supply lines bringing in war supplies from America after the United States lifted her arms embargo in November. One U-boat spectacularly penetrated Scapa Flow to sink England's battleship Royal Oak. The Nazi pocket battleship

was moving into eastern Poland to "protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities."

WHAT THE WAR COST IN MEN AND MONEY

ESTIMATES have been made that the war cost 30 to 60 million dead, military and civilian, and more than a trillion dollars in government budgeted costs. But few reliable statistics have been compiled and the following table of available figures should be labeled in most cases "accept at your own risk."

COUNTRY	MONEY IN GOVERNMENT BUDGETS	MILITARY CASUALTIES
UNITED STATES	\$300,000,000,000	1,070,138
BRITISH EMPIRE	130,355,000,000	1,233,796
RUSSIA	135,856,000,000	5,300,000 to 20,000,000
FRANCE	16,980,000,000	2,000,000
CHINA	Undetermined	3,000,000
OTHER ALLIES	9,113,000,000	Undetermined
GERMANY	280,000,000,000	5,000,000 to 18,422,440
JAPAN	49,000,000,000	3,000,000
ITALY	14,500,000,000	700,000
OTHER AXIS	3,750,000,000	Undetermined

Deutschland roamed the North Atlantic, blasting Allied armed merchantmen. In December, three British cruisers met up with the Admiral Graf Spee, another 10,000-ton pocket ship, and so badly damaged her that she was scuttled by her crew at Montevideo, Uruguay.

In America, President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency and factories were hiring additional workers to handle the flow of war orders piling up from abroad.

Britain and France spent a quiet winter, snugly comfortable in its way. They merely had to wait and build more strength and plan new ways of killing Germans when they came.

RUSSIA BRANCHES OUT

LIKE Germany, Russia had some territorial demands to make in Europe. With Poland's eastern regions, which had been taken from prostrate Russia after World War I, back in the fold, the Soviets turned to other countries once under czar-dom's rule.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania paid their allegiance to the Czar in 1914 but became independent republics after the war. The Kremlin now promptly signed them to "mutual assistance" pacts and took the right to occupy naval, air and artillery bases along the Baltic approaches to industrial Leningrad and the Kronstadt naval base.

In October Stalin called representatives of Finland—also a prewar part of Russia—to Moscow. The subject again was "mutual assistance." The Finns were offered a strip of Soviet Karelia, on their eastern border. But a strip of the Karelian isthmus north of Leningrad was to go to Russia, along with rights to the naval base at Hanko guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, some islands in the Gulf of Finland, and Finnish demilitarization on the frontiers.

The Finns demurred. On November 30 Russia sent bombers over Helsinki, the capital, and other cities while troops moved onto the Karelian isthmus. "Plucky little Finland," one-fiftieth as populous as her enemy, fought back fiercely, had the League of Nations denounce Russia, won most of the world's sympathy but got only a trickle of aid, even from the inactive Britain and France in the west.

It was one of the coldest winters in 50 years and highly mobile Finnish ski troops held the invaders to a standstill for months.

In January the Finns were announcing the annihilation of whole Soviet divisions. Nevertheless the Russians pressed on. Their bombers pounded every city in the country, and their ground forces finally penetrated the Mannerheim line of defenses on the isthmus.

Finland could not stand long against such force. She surrendered March 12, 1940.

Her capitulation brought a stormy session in the British House of Commons, widespread dissatisfaction with the meager and belated assistance given by Britain, and a quotation from the World War I Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, that seemed to tell the Allied story. He said:

"It is the old trouble: Too late. Too late for Czechoslovakia. Too late for Poland. Certainly too late for Finland. It is always too little or too late or both. That is the road to disaster."

The Finnish fiasco knocked Daladier out of office in France. A new cabinet was formed by Paul Reynaud, former foreign minister, with Daladier reduced to minister of national defense.

Russia got all her original demands and a little more.

SCANDINAVIA FEELS THE BOOT

WITH British, French and American factories turning out more and more munitions, Chamberlain announced in April, 1940, that der Fuehrer had "missed the bus."

On April 8 the British virtually sealed the western approaches to Germany by mining the waters off Norway through which German ships had sneaked home with Narvik's precious iron ore.

On the very same night Hitler's troops swarmed into Denmark and Norway.

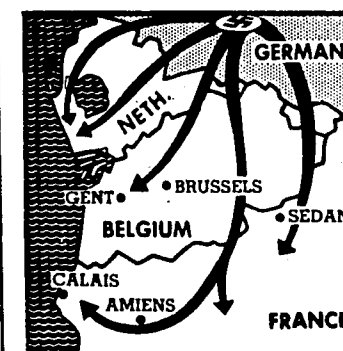
The Danes had seen what happened to the Poles. Their King Christian urged them to submit. At the cost of one soldier the Nazis rolled up the Jutland peninsula, across the Skagerrak from Norway.

The move into Norway was a neat amid planned confusion. Troops hidden in the holds of ships scammed ashore to seize vital coastal points like Narvik, Bergen, Stravanger, and Trondheim. "Civilian travelers" put on army uniforms and assured Norwegians the battle was already over. Faked orders to surrender were passed on to unsuspecting Norwegian officers. Nazis appeared suddenly at railroad terminals and airports. German warships disgorged soldiers along the southern coast while

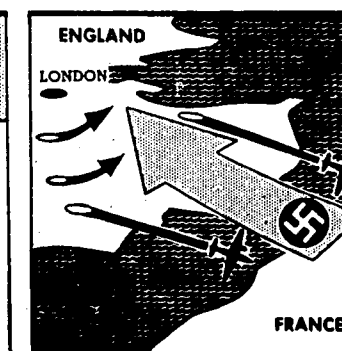
Five Major Battles When Hitler Had The Allies On The Run



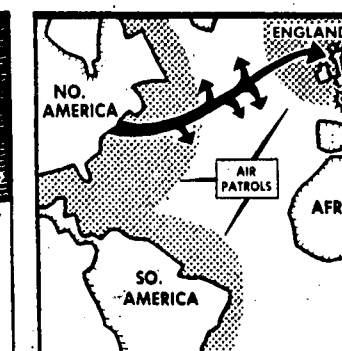
BATTLE OF POLAND: On Sept. 1, 1939, Nazis invaded Poland from Germany, East Prussia, Czechoslovakia; drove on to Warsaw, Lodz. On Sept. 17, Russia invaded Poland. Warsaw surrendered on Sept. 27.



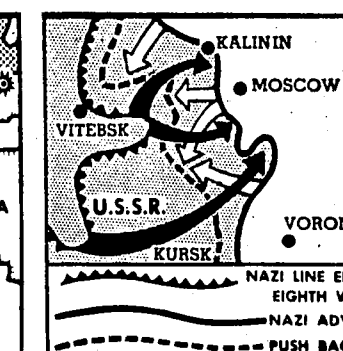
BATTLE OF FRANCE, I: While the French sat behind the Maginot line, the Nazis on May 10, 1940, attacked the low countries. In forty days, France was whipped and the British had fled Dunkerque.



BATTLE OF BRITAIN: In Aug., 1940, Hitler began to air-blitz England. London took it, but R.A.F. bombers smashed a German invasion fleet of 3,000 barges and the Luftwaffe lost heavily in the sky.



BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC: U-boats made their biggest threats in 1941 and 1942, striking at vital Atlantic supply lines. New detection devices, air patrols and attacks on sub pens finally beat them.



BATTLE FOR MOSCOW: On June 22, 1941, Hitler attacked Russia. By October he had gained 600 miles and was at Moscow's gates. The Reds held, then counterattacked and drove 125 miles.

bombers roared overhead and native Nazis cheered. That same day a small force goosestepped to the tunes of a military band into Oslo, the capital, and put it in the hands of Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader. Within two days virtually all that remained of Norway's army, which originally numbered no more than about 30,000 men, was concentrated in the far north, above Narvik.

A week after the invasion, the British and French sent expeditionary forces to Andalsnes and Namsos on the central coast, to Narvik, and to smaller ports. Totaling only about 12,000 men, and assigned to chase out almost ten times that number of firmly-secured Nazis, they never got heavy equipment ashore and most of them soon withdrew.

Again in England the bitter cry went up: "Too little, too late." Labor Leader Clement R. Attlee taunted: "The Prime Minister talked about missing the bus. He and his associates missed a number of buses since 1931. They missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus." After a vote in Commons, Chamberlain learned that members of his own party had deserted him and he no longer could count on a majority.

As Hitler struck again, Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister and Britain's King George VI appointed Churchill as his successor.

THE LOW COUNTRIES GO DOWN

THE Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg were almost fully mobilized to repel invasion. Together, they had fewer than 1,000 warplanes and 900,000 men, of whom many were poorly equipped. The Dutch had a "water line," based on their dikes, and they threatened to flood the path of the invader. Belgium had a defense system of forts and pillboxes running along the Meuse River and the Albert Canal. Little Luxembourg had virtually nothing.

South of the low countries, the French under General Maurice Gamelin and General Viscount Gort's British Expeditionary Force also were ready for battle. They had the Maginot line which, experts abroad were convinced, the Germans had less than one chance in five of successfully passing.

Of the some 3,500,000 Nazis under arms, an estimated 1,500,000 were poised on the western front. Hitler had superiority in the air, and twice as many armored divisions as the Allies.

Holland knew on May 5 that the blow was about to fall. But, preferring to maintain her neutral status rather than call for help, she failed to notify the Allies.

Hitler's Lowlands push on May 10 was like the others—began without warning, with planes and tanks striking like lightning bolts. The Nazis used not only the secret agent tactics that helped so well to spread confusion in Norway, but for the first time also dropped parachutists in large numbers in Holland.

The chutists, aided by traitors and long-time German residents, grabbed the vital Maas-Moerdijk bridge through which Allied ground aid for Rotterdam would have to pass. Armored spearheads broke through all along the border, pointing long fingers at the Netherlands' three key cities: Rotterdam, Amsterdam and The Hague and virtually cutting the country in two.

Queen Wilhelmina and her government fled to London. After the surrender, on May 14, Goering's planes ripped whole blocks out of the heart of Rotterdam.

BELGIUM AND DUNKERQUE

THE moment Hitler struck Belgium, King Leopold appealed for help. Gamelin and Gort eagerly raced out of their fixed positions. The French Ninth Army moved up from Sedan, a vital

anchor in their Maginot line, but rashly left the Ardennes region exposed.

The Nazis threw their big punch at Maastricht and hopped the Albert Canal, overwhelming such reputed strong points as the fortresses of Liege and Eben Emael with screaming dive bombers which made the defenders think they were up against some eerie secret weapon. Then they roared through the Ardennes, to hit the Ninth Army on its flank, and forced the Meuse River.

This sudden break wiped out the value of the Belgian "little Maginot" line. Before the stunned Allies could hit back, Hitler's armor was pouring through the hole left west of Sedan. By May 14 it was beyond the Maginot Line itself which in that area, it developed, was based more on Belgium's neutrality than anything else.

The first Nazi penetration was not large but was fast. It was a gamble. Thin streams of tanks sped from Sedan, arced out, then swung back to encircle small areas and produce an ever-widening wedge. The Allies in Belgium, a million strong behind the stream, were caught flat-footed. The main French forces in the south could not rush up to close the gap, for the Nazis carefully had bombed the communications hubs.

Hitler's armor continued to pour through, paratroopers dropped on key points behind the lines and the Luftwaffe bulled over the ground ahead of the troops. It bombed small towns and villages with no apparent military value. When the survivors fled to the roads, they were machine-gunned by planes.

The British by now had been driven from Louvain in Belgium after having lost it once and then retaken it. The Nazi tank ace, General Heinz Guderian, continued to plow through France—over the Oise, May 17; into Peronne and St. Quentin, May 18; into Amiens, May 19. On that day, Reynaud sent Maxime Weygand in to replace Gamelin as French commander.

The Nazis had been expected to swing south to encircle Paris. Instead they drove for the English Channel. They reached St. Valery-en-Caux on May 22 and five days later punched through to Boulogne and Calais. Belgium—and the British Army—were caught in a monstrous, armor-riveted trap. His troops without food or ammunition, Leopold abruptly surrendered.

Britain ordered virtually everything that floated to Dunkerque. There the Tommies, littering the open beaches, dragging their wounded with them, could have been slaughtered by Nazi airmen. But the skies mercifully closed in and the R.A.F. hung over the beaches to help hold off the enemy. Britain's tattered soldiers, bleeding and bowed, waded into the sea and were carried off to safety by warships, fishing boats, tugs, yachts. All their equipment lay behind them.

Three-quarters of the army—along with some French, Belgians and Dutch—had been saved in one of the most thrilling rescues in history. But they left more than 50,000 dead and prisoners and Winston Churchill growled: "Wars are not won by evacuations."

BATTLE OF FRANCE

BACK in France, Weygand had removed 15 defense-minded generals, replacing them with men like Charles de Gaulle, a brilliant advocate of offensive power. Now, with the campaign reduced to a battle for France, Weygand hurriedly strung his forces along a line from Montmedy, the natural defenses of the Meuse, the Aisne and the Somme, to Abbeville.

On June 5 German artillery began to pound the Somme. The barrage continued while bombers tore up French rear communications. Weygand's defenses cracked.

In Rome, Mussolini decided the time was ripe. On June 10 he gave France a "stab in the back" by declaring war and sending his forces over the Italian-French frontier.

By that time the Germans were across the Seine, threatening Rouen. The government, which had already fled to Tours, declared Paris an open city.

The Nazis kept pressing on and France plainly was on the ropes. Paris fell; Reynaud, moving his government again to Bordeaux, pleaded with Roosevelt to send "clouds of airplanes." Churchill raced desperately to France, to propose a merger of empires and continuation of the fight.

On June 16 Reynaud himself fell, to be replaced by 84-year-old Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who had uttered the phrase "They Shall Not Pass" as the defender of Verdun in World War I.

Into Petain's government, as minister of justice, went former Premier Pierre Laval, who had permitted Mussolini to overrun Ethiopia.

The next day Petain, with a "broken heart," asked for an armistice. Hitler jiggered for joy. In the railroad car at Compeigne where the World War I armistice was signed, the French received the terms. Germany would occupy all the northern half of France, and a strip along the Bay of Biscay averaging 40 miles wide below the Loire to the Spanish border. France would pay the occupation costs. The French fleet would be kept in French ports.

On June 22 Petain accepted the surrender. He then was forced to seek a separate armistice from Mussolini, who demanded demilitarization of the naval bases at Toulon in southern France and Bizerte, Ajaccio and Oran in north Africa.

Two weeks later the French republic was "dead" in its place there arose an authoritarian regime headed by Petain and showing the strong hand of Pierre Laval. Defeated France took a new slogan: "Fatherland, Family, Work."

De Gaulle had fled to Britain to form the French National Committee to spur France's colonies to continue resistance. His banner was the Cross of Lorraine; his slogan: "France has lost a battle. She has not lost the war."

THE WORLD GETS JITTERY

THE fall of France had repercussions throughout the world. In mid-June Moscow moved more troops into the Baltic states—Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia—and a month later, under Soviet scrutiny, those nations voted to become part of Russia. On June 28 Reds went into the Bessarabia and northern Bukovina regions of Romania. Nazi forces moved in to "guard" Romania while turning over Transylvania to Hungary and Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The British had won a pre-surrender pledge from Reynaud that the French fleet would not be turned over to Hitler. But when they digested the surrender terms and noted the French admirals showed no disposition to keep their fleet on the Allied side, the British seized French vessels in British ports. Then they sent their navy against Oran, Casablanca and Dakar. When the smoke cleared only one French battleship—the "Strasbourg"—was still considered an effective.

The Japanese saw a chance to apply pressure. They strong-talked the British into shutting off supplies for China through Hong Kong and into temporarily closing the Burma Road. They demanded that French Indo-China cease all traffic with China and took the right to establish naval and military bases in that country.

The United States, seeing the fate of the weak, started thinking more seriously of her own strength.

Already President Roosevelt had advocated giving the Allies all aid "short of war." He had set up a Council of National Defense to speed America's rearming; on the day Hitler attacked the Lowlands he urged the production of 50,000 planes and asked

A Quintet Of Britain's War Leaders



Marshal Harold R. Alexander led the British in the Mediterranean. Adm. Andrew Browne Cunningham led the British at sea. Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery led 21st Allied Army Group. Adm. Lord Louis Mountbatten commanded in Southeast Asia. Arthur W. Tedder, air chief marshal, was deputy to Eisenhower.

Congress to appropriate an additional billion dollars for defense. A vast expansion program to provide a "two-ocean navy" was under way, and in June conscription bills were introduced in the Senate and House. But war itself seemed remote from the United States in mid-1940 as the country prepared to elect a President.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN

THE BRITISH were alone. From the coasts of their tight little isle they could see only Axis nations, or Axis sympathizers, or Axis-occupied countries, or jittery neutrals fearing to offend the swaggering Reich.

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat," Winston Churchill had told them when he became prime minister. And as the last exhausted survivors from Dunkerque returned to English soil, he had vowed:

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

Almost all their ground equipment was left in Flanders. But with a few tanks and cannon, hunting guns and pitchforks, Britons grimly prepared a defense. A civilian home army was mobilized. Disguised pillboxes were erected along city streets. The R.A.F. hid airfields throughout the countryside to protect its meager force. More barrage balloons went up around London to halt low-flying bombers. Workmen feverishly dug trenches—and air raid shelters—in the public parks. Churchill, heeding the lessons of "fifth column" treachery in Norway and the Lowlands, sped dubious aliens into concentration camps. Church bells were silenced; when they pealed again it would mean the Germans were coming—by parachute.

Women and old men went into munitions plants in a grim race against time, and watched their rations grow slimmer as the navy strove desperately to keep open Britain's sub-infested life lines.

The Luftwaffe set up airbases along the Atlantic coast from Norway to the Bay of Biscay. "We're Sailing Against England" was the most popular song in the Reich.

Early in August the German air force began to come in greater numbers. At first they came by day, and hit port areas. Then they moved inland.

Goering sent his last and lightly armored bombers swooping over by the hundreds to hit factories and railroad centers. But often they bombed population centers without military value and strated persons on the streets.

The R.A.F. nursed its 700 speedy Spitfires and Hurricanes carefully, sent them up only when the probable Nazi bag seemed worth it, and often refused to be drawn into hopeless battle.

There were 61 major attacks from August 8 to September 5. The list of targets grew long and varied—the naval base at Portsmouth; the Croydon airport; the Tyneside industrial area near Newcastle; the Thames estuary; the residential London suburbs; the great shipping port of Liverpool. Civilian casualties reached an average of 75 a day.

On August 17 the German government announced the whole area around the British Isles had been mined; in a night raid on September 9 a time bomb was dropped in the garden of Buckingham Palace, 70 feet from the king's study; on September 12 Britain moved 2,000,000 soldiers into defense positions along the English and Scottish coasts.

But the air blitz was just beginning. Just before noon on September 15, Goering sent 250 planes over London and two hours later 250 more. The R.A.F. went up to get them, and Sunday crowds stood in the streets and cheered madly as flaming bombers plummeted out of the 700 square miles of sky above the sprawling capital. At least 185 of the enemy's planes—and possibly as many as 230—went down.

THE BALKANS GET IN IT

HITLER had won a great deal in the West merely by rattling his sword. Then he turned to the East and rattled. Some of the Balkans liked the sound.

In Romania, uprisings of the fascist Iron Guard made the regime of King Carol II so precarious that he fled the country with his morganatic wife, Madame Lupescu, on September 6, 1940, and left the throne to his son Michael. But actually the Iron Guard and General Ion Antonescu took the power, and as soon as Carol left more German troops moved in.

Hungary moved into the Axis camp, and Bulgaria headed that way too.

Mussolini thought he had bought off Greece's generals and could occupy that country easily. On October 26 the official Italian news agency charged a band of armed Greeks had invaded Albania. Greece denied the charge. The next night Mussolini sent an ultimatum demanding the right to occupy strategic Greek bases for the war's duration. Greek Premier Metaxas rejected it.

Il Duce sent his warplanes over the Italian border and into Greece. The invaded country had only about 150,000 troops and a puny navy, but Mussolini discovered the generals were not bought. Hiding up in their mountains, the Greeks held off the invaders and by the end of a month had chased them all off Grecian soil. The British sent in planes and from coastal bases the R.A.F. bombed southern Italian cities.

The Greeks kept moving right into Albania and Hitler, who had not been advised of Il Duce's Grecian plans, now let his ally stew.

In February, 1941, der Fuehrer changed his mind and put the heat on Yugoslavia, demanding passage for his troops through that country to Greece and other concessions that would pull the Yugoslavs firmly into the Axis. The Yugoslav cabinet got ready to accept. Then undercover resistance grew so great that 17-year-old King Peter II took over the government and formed an anti-Axis cabinet. A friendship pact was signed with Russia.

Hitler's troops marched into Yugoslavia from Bulgaria on April 6. In three days they broke across the Vardar Valley, cut the links between Greece and Yugoslavia, and were at the Aegean Sea. The British forces, which had come up from Africa, tried to stand at Thermopylae. It was useless. Nazi tanks rolled through the streets of ancient Athens on April 27. By then Yugoslavia had fallen under, and King Peter and his cabinet had fled.

Hitler next pulled a new trick out of the bag. He sent paratroopers floating down over mountainous, jagged Crete on May 20. Some of the invaders were British and New Zealand battle dress. Ten days later the chagrined British admitted the loss of the island.

The swastika now flew from the top of Norway to the Black Sea. It flew over an empire greater than Napoleon's, greater than the Caesars', greater than Charlemagne's.

But this empire still was not great enough for Hitler.

HITLER FACES EAST

WHEN the Germans and Russians signed their friendship treaty in 1939, veteran students of Europe wondered how long the match would last. In "Mein Kampf" Hitler made it plain that he regarded "the Bolsheviks" as Germany's Number One enemy, and almost as inbred in Germans as the goose-step was the desire to get their hands on the lush grain lands of the Ukraine. In 1940 there were periodic rumors—not taken seriously—of an imminent conflict between the two powers. But in the spring of 1941 reports began to multiply that Hitler was massing great numbers of troops along his

eastern borders. That could mean but one thing: At dawn Sunday, June 22, 1941, Hitler ordered his forces over the line and declared war on Russia.

He gave a long list of causes: He disapproved of the Soviets' Finnish and Baltic acquisitions; he accused Russia of conducting a long campaign of sabotage against the Reich; he saw a deep-laid Communist scheme to encircle Germany; he charged repeated frontier violations. Now, he said, he could tolerate no more.

"The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all," he proclaimed. He was joined immediately by Italy and by Romania, now thoroughly under his thumb. Three days later Finland formally joined the "crusade."

But Churchill threw aside the traditional distrust of his Conservative party for Russia and in a ringing address declared Britain would give all help possible to the Soviets. "Russia's danger," he said, "is our danger, and the danger of the United States."

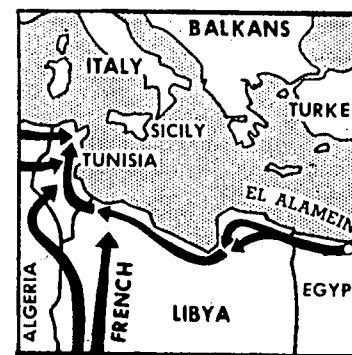
President Roosevelt only two days before had sent a special message to Congress calling its attention to the "ruthless" sinking by a submarine of the American merchant ship "Robin Moor," and asserting "the government of the German Reich may be assured that the United States will neither be intimidated nor will it acquiesce in the plans for world domination which the present leaders of Germany may have."

Those were strong words; now, with Russia in the war, a declaration was issued on his behalf assailing "Communist dictatorship" as "intolerable," but opening the way for aid to the Soviets under the Lend-Lease Act, passed in March, which permitted the President to send war supplies to nations fighting the Axis. On Saturday, June 21, American Communists had opposed aid to Britain and had as their slogan "The Yanks Are Not Coming." On Monday the slogan was changed. It was "The Yanks Are Not Coming Too Late."

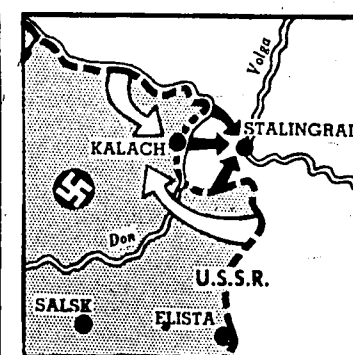
In one day the entire Axis front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was moving forward. One prong drove into Lithuania from East Prussia; another headed for Grodno, about 150 miles northeast of Warsaw; another, in southern Poland, raced toward the Bug River north of Lwow; still another crossed the Prut into Bessarabia.

Three million men in six armies under Germany's generals von Falkenhorst, von Leeb, von Bock and von Rundstedt, Finland's Mannerheim and Romania's Antonescu, went into the drive. Out of her 190,000,000 population, Russia had a potential of perhaps 15,000,000 soldiers with a million and a half new ones added every year. But many military men who had closely watched Russia's tough struggle with little Finland in the winter of 1939 were convinced she lacked the leadership, training and equipment to halt the modern, mechanized force being hurled against her.

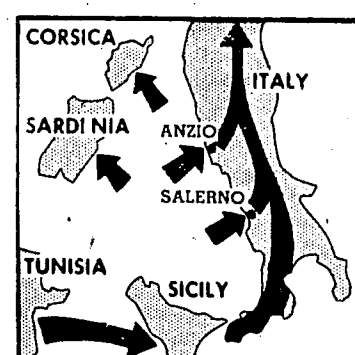
Five Major Battles That Finally Brought Hitler To Defeat



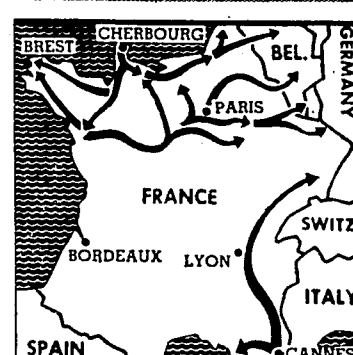
BATTLE OF NORTH AFRICA: The British attacked at El Alamein Oct. 23, 1942, advanced 1,500 miles into Tunisia, met Allied forces which had landed in Algeria. Axis was driven from Africa by May, 1943.



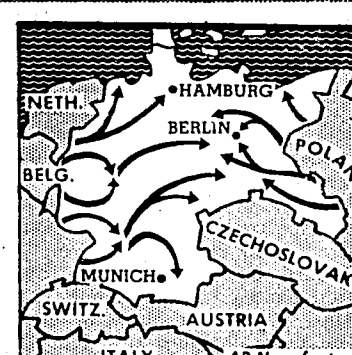
BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD: Hitler in 1942 aimed at Stalingrad. After a bloody four-month siege, the Russians encircled the Nazis, caused 330,000 casualties, kept driving west to invade Poland.



BATTLE OF ITALY: The Allies landed in Sicily July 10, 1943, on Italy's toe Sept. 3. Other forces invaded at Salerno, then at Anzio. Rome was taken June 4, and Yanks and British continued northward.



BATTLE OF FRANCE, II: Invading Normandy June 6, 1944, Eisenhower's Anglo-American forces broke through to Brittany, Paris, Belgium, trapping Nazi armies. Other forces crushed from southern France.



BATTLE OF GERMANY: With Yanks and British hitting from France and the lowlands, and the Russians attacking from Poland, the battle of Germany began in early Sept., 1944. It was last Nazi stand.

some thought they did not go far enough. Others—"isolationists"—argued that his steps would lead to hostilities and that the U. S. lesson of World War I was to remain aloof from "Europe's age-old quarrels." The debate often became bitter. Isolationists were accused of pro-Axis sympathies; those advocating a stronger stand against Hitler were accused of "war-mongering."

In September the sinkings multiplied. The U. S. destroyer Green—"minding its own business," the President said—was attacked by a submarine off Iceland. The Nazis claimed the U-boat had been attacked first. Roosevelt ordered the Navy to "shoot on sight" thereafter, and promised the destruction of Nazi raiders found in U. S. waters. Amid much debate, Congress increased the training period of draftees from one year to 30 months and repealed parts of the Neutrality Act to permit U. S. merchant ships to mount guns and steam into the war zones.

Oddly, these steps ostensibly were taken to strengthen the country against possible attacks from Europe. Americans generally overlooked, or minimized, trouble brewing in the Pacific.

The Japanese, once they had won bases in French Indo-China, had squeezed the Petain government into permitting total occupation. In August the U. S. State Department was certain the Japanese planned to invade the Indian Ocean area to isolate China and block out Britain. At that time Roosevelt warned the Japanese ambassador, Naokuni Nomura, that further Japanese aggressions would be followed by U. S. "steps" to safeguard her security.

In November, Saburo Kurosu joined Nomura in Washington to try to reach a settlement. They asserted America was attempting to "encircle" Japan and decried the Lend-Lease aid being given China. Secretary of State Hull outlined a "proposed basis for agreement" which would end aggressions in the far east and result in the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China and Indo-China. But instead of taking troops out of Indo-China the Japanese sent more in.

On December 6, the State Department reported that Roosevelt had sent a personal appeal to Japan's Emperor Hirohito in an effort to avert hostilities. On the morning of December 7, 1941, the Japanese gave their answer.

"REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR"

IT was a quiet Sunday morning at Pearl Harbor on the little island of Oahu, T. H., where America's Pacific fleet had headquarters. Seamen and soldiers slept peacefully in their barracks or in the holds of their mighty ships. Others already on duty were performing the many routine chores that keep a great fleet and its base in peacetime trim.

In the harbor eight battleships, many cruisers, destroyers and smaller ships were moored in rows or tied up in drydock. Scores of warplanes stood on nearby airfields.

At 7:55 planes marked with the rising sun zoomed over the coastline and dropped bombs. The blast awakened the entire island.

Flames and black acrid smoke shot up from the harbor. The pounding rose to a shattering crescendo until fire and smoke enveloped the shipping, the docks, the oil-covered waters and the airfields. Machine gun bullets sprayed down on plane hangars and on servicemen running from their barracks. A Navy chaplain praised the Lord and passed the ammunition to try to fend off the attackers.

A battleship captain fell, his stomach ripped open by a shell fragment. He refused to be carried to safety and died on his flaming bridge. A bluejacket saw his 10 battery mates shot down by a strafing plane but kept their five-inch anti-aircraft gun going.

The President's moves caused a mixed reaction in America. Many persons endorsed them fully—

THE UNITED STATES PREPARES

AMERICA was well started on the path to preparedness when Hitler invaded Russia. Draftees were swarming into Army camps, under the Selective Service Act passed in September, 1940, which provided that they receive a year's training. For a while they maneuvered with broomsticks and pretended that trucks were tanks, because much of the output of the growing U. S. war arsenal was being shipped to supply depleted Britain.

In January, President Roosevelt introduced a new phrase—"the four freedoms"—as America's objective for "everywhere in the world." They were "freedom of speech and expression," "freedom of every person to worship God in his own way," "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear."

In July, he announced American occupation of Iceland as vital to the defense of the western hemisphere. Then in August he sailed out on the Atlantic for a secret rendezvous with Winston Churchill. U. S. diplomatic and military leaders were in the party, and out of it came the "Atlantic Charter," with an eight-point program for a peace that would strip Germany of her war gains and permit "all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live."

The Nazis continued to attack American shipping—which, however, was flying the flag of Panama to get around the Neutrality Act designed to keep U. S. vessels out of waters in the war zones. Roosevelt grimly announced the new world would do everything in its power to crush the Nazis.

The President's moves caused a mixed reaction in America. Many persons endorsed them fully—

THE NAZIS ARE SNOWED UNDER

THE experts seemed to be right. The Nazis tore across Russian-occupied Poland and kept right on going. Tanks sliced through at two points on a sector, then turned inward for the lunge to the center and, aided by infantry the clean-up. This was the famous pincer movement.

Brest-Litovsk fell in two days; Cernauti in two weeks; Novgorod, Velikie Luki, Gomel, Dnepropetrovsk in two months.

Almost daily the world heard, from the Nazis, of Russian armies being encircled and annihilated. But somehow the Reds seemed able to fall back. If they were trapped, they fought until the situation became hopeless, then dissolved into guerrilla bands which harried German supply lines, exposed

... And Five Top Fighters Of The Soviet



Marshal Ivan S. Konev led the 1st Ukrainian Army for the Reds. Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky led the 2nd Ukrainian Army. Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky led 2nd White Russian Army. Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevski led Red Fgr East drive. Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov led the Russian armies into Berlin.

U. S. SPARRED FOR TIME AFTER THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

ing single-handed. An officer leaped from his hospital bed and took his fighting station.

Some American planes rose from their bombed fields to strike back. Anti-aircraft fire boomed. But 150 of the red-balled demons continued to thunder in.

By 9:45 they flew away—all but 48 which had been shot into the earth or surrounding waters by U. S. ground or airplane fire.

Behind them, they left the wreckage of the United States Pacific fleet. Eight of the nation's 17 battleships lay crushed in the harbor. One, the Arizona, had blown up. The Oklahoma had capsized. Others had gaping holes and still billowed smoke. Three destroyers and a mine layer were sunk, three cruisers a seaplane tender and repair ship were damaged, 177 airplanes were wrecked.

Beneath the debris of planes and out of the waters and the hulls of the ships, the lifeless bodies of 2,343 Navy and Army men were removed, along with 1,272 wounded.

Isolationism had become a dead issue. For all practical purposes, America was at war.

AMERICA'S DARK WEEK

THE news of the attack was flashed to the White House. Less than an hour later Nomura and Kurosu blithely called on Secretary Hull with a memorandum charging the United States had conducted a far-reaching anti-Japanese conspiracy, had prevented peace in China, and was ready for war with Germany and Japan. To their faces Hull accused them of "infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them." Some of the straight-talking Tennessean's other remarks were of the type which written history records only by dashes.

By now the news had been broadcast throughout the nation. Armed guards rushed to protect public buildings in Washington. Army and Navy leaves were cancelled. Soldiers mounted shore defenses. Americans asked the way to enlisting stations.

That evening U. S. time, the American ambassador at Tokyo received word from the Japanese foreign minister belatedly announcing the state of war. The next day a grim and fighting President went into a combined session of Congress to call the day of the attack "a date which will live in infamy." When the rollcall came on the war vote there was but one dissenter—pacifist Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, other Japanese planes bombed the Philippines, Guam and Wake Britain's port of Hong Kong in China and Malaya. Troops moved into Thailand and, in the Axis pattern, had a host of traitors waiting to greet them as liberators.

On December 8 they bombed Midway. Thailand capitulated and they crossed into northern Malaya. On December 9 they occupied the northern Gilbert islands, far east of New Guinea and along the line from Pearl Harbor to Australia.

On December 10 they landed at Aparri, on the northern tip of Luzon island in the Philippines. Their planes sank two great British warships—the battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya.

On December 11 then Axis partners—Germany and Italy—declared war on the United States.

On December 12 after incessant bombing and a forceful landing against less than 600 American sailors and marines they occupied Guam.

It was a dark week Americans coined an angry slogan: "Remember Pearl Harbor!" Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and General Walter C. Short, accused of being responsible for Pearl Harbor's defenses, were relieved of their posts. The best that could be done now was to speed reconstruction workers to help rebuild the base.

JAPAN SURGES SOUTH

ON paper mighty nations were now aligned against the 80,000,000 Japanese with their small home islands, Manchuria and a part of China, with their relatively meager natural resources, and with their industries still handicapped by some feudal hand-labor hangovers.

By December 15, 21 countries were avowed enemies of Japan: United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, China, the Netherlands, Free France, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland and the Union of South Africa.

The United States had an army of 1,600,000 men, with a potential of over 10,000,000; Japan's potential was only about two-thirds of that. In theory the United States had a mightier fleet of 344 warships against Japan's 262; but the core of the

U. S. Pacific fleet lay gutted in Pearl Harbor and Atlantic units were in a desperate fight with Nazi U-boats. Japan had an estimated 3,600 planes; America's numbered 3,000, of which only 1,157 were fitted for combat.

Moreover, Japan had her war-making power where she wanted it. She held full control of the western Pacific and could shuttle her Army thousands of miles with impunity.

Shuttle her army she did. She poured troops down into the thick, black forests of Malaya, headed in a straight line for the huge, heavily-fortified British naval base at Singapore. After landing at Aparri, she sent 80 transports packed with 80,000 troops to Lingayen Gulf on Luzon and landed still another force 130 miles southeast of Manila. Her planes and warships shelled Wake relentlessly.

This was a tremendous surge of power; at the time it seemed devastating. Later events made second guessers say the Japanese would have done better by striking a more solid blow at Hawaii and the United States, instead of dispersing her forces to the south.

CORREGIDOR FALLS

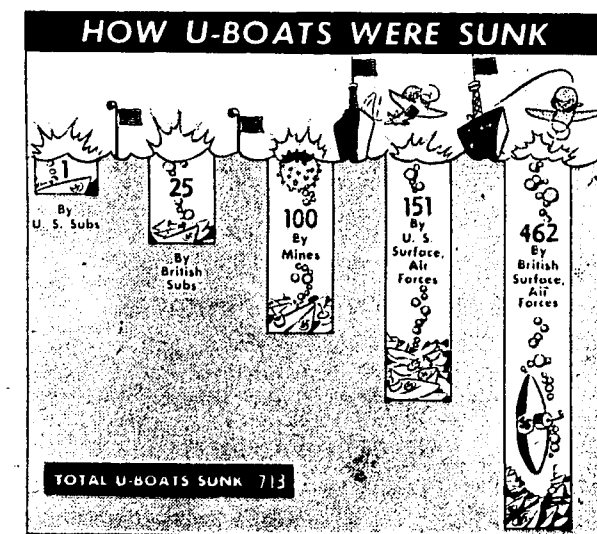
GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR had only 7,000 Americans and 75,000 Filipinos to hold off more than 200,000 of the enemy. His puny air force was smashed in the war's first day. Reinforcement from Hawaii was impossible.

The enemy moved south from Lingayen and northwest from the Legaspi peninsula. The objective was Manila. The American general knew the glittering capital, "pearl of the Orient," could not be held. He declared it open; the Japanese bombed it anyway.

On January 2 MacArthur pulled out of a Manila still smelling of death to establish a line in the jungles on Bataan peninsula, above the rocky, heavily-gunned fortress of Corregidor which guarded the approaches to Manila harbor.

Even then the outcome could hardly be in doubt, but the Americans refused to accept it. Ragged and worn, they beat back repeated waves of Japanese infantry. Capt. Arthur Wermuth, Bataan's "One-man army," sent more than a hundred Japanese to their ancestors. Little torpedo boats—MacArthur's Navy—spearheaded through Subic Bay to successful battle with warships and Lt. John D. Bulkeley, a torpedo boat commander, became one of the war's first heroes.

Nippon continued to pour reinforcements onto Luzon. By then General MacArthur had become a



symbol of American hopes and resistance. He was ordered hurriedly to safety.

Leaving his command to General Jonathan Wainwright, he rode Bulkeley's PT boat on a thrilling dash through Japanese-infested waters. After transferring to a plane he arrived in Australia and announced "I shall return."

The defenders of Bataan, dying of wounds and shaking with malaria in the jungle, were running dangerously short of munitions and medical supplies. If they found time to listen to the news from the rest of the Pacific they found little to cheer them, either.

After making a Pacific Alamo of Wake during 14 benumbed days of incessant Japanese bombing and shelling, the small Marine garrison had succumbed on December 24 to an enemy invasion force. Hong Kong had fallen December 25 and the Japanese had bayoneted some of their British and American prisoners. Malaya had been overrun.

"Impregnable" Singapore had proved strangely vulnerable from the rear and had fallen unceremoniously. Springboarding into Sumatra, Borneo and Java, the Japanese had seized the bulk of the

world's rubber resources. They were in the Solomons on Australia's eastern flank. Their submarines had shelled invasion-jittery California.

Only on Midway, where a Marine and Navy garrison had beaten off repeated sea and air attacks was the news at all encouraging. But Midway was far from the Philippines.

On March 28, the foe on Bataan opened a shattering artillery barrage. After three days, opposed only by a few cannon and by sheer courage, enemy infantry smashed Wainwright's eastern flank and overran the peninsula.

The wounded, hungry, ailing Yanks retreated to Corregidor. There in caves beneath the rock, while shells and bombs showered down, they waited 26 days. Finally, after a direct assault, they raised the white flag and let the grinning enemy come to get them.

They got them, and put them through the torture of a death march across Bataan to prison camps. Like Pearl Harbor, this march was something Americans vowed never to forget.

THE BATTLE FOR TIME

While the ground forces of the Rising Sun were sweeping across the western Pacific area, the American fleet whittled at the enemy's naval might and fought for time.

Pugnacious Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey and his aircraft carrier task forces had the luck or good judgment to be at sea when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, and the major burden of fighting the sea war in the Pacific fell on America's seven flat-tops, on their planes and on the "silent service"—the submarines.

In America's first offensive move, on February 1, 1942, Halsey led a force of two carriers, five cruisers and ten destroyers in pounding first the Marshall and Gilbert islands, and then Wake.

To stem the Japanese push on Java, a small force of American, British and Dutch units under Dutch command hurled itself on February 27 against Japanese warships in the Java sea. When the smoke lifted after two days, 13 Allied vessels were out of action.

In April the Navy helped the Army carry out an idea that famous James H. Doolittle (by this time a brigadier general) had been mulling over.

The aircraft carrier Hornet, carrying 16 two-engined Mitchell B-25 Bombers on its 800-foot deck and accompanied by a task force, moved to within 800 miles of the Japanese home coast. It would have gone closer but for a Japanese fishing vessel sighted and sunk. Fearing the force's position had been revealed, Doolittle climbed into the lead plane and bee-lined for Japan. His squadron streaked behind him and almost touched the wave tops in an effort to be inconspicuous. It was the first carrier takeoff for big bombers.

Hours later, as they neared the coast, some of the planes headed for Tokyo, some for Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe and Osaka. Before the startled foe knew what was happening, the Mitchells were hitting their designated targets through 20-cent bombsights—a gasoline plant, an aircraft factory, a shipyard which was building a cruiser, steel and powder plants, rail yards. The Japanese belatedly threw up fighter planes and ack-ack. The Americans raced off for especially prepared airfields in China.

But the change of plans forced by that fishing vessel now took its toll. The original schedule had called for the planes to hop off 400 miles from Japan and to land in China by day. Now their gas was low, and they would have to land at night.

Not one plane made the prepared fields, but most of the men crash-landed in China and lived. Eight were captured. Some were beheaded but four survived in prison camps.

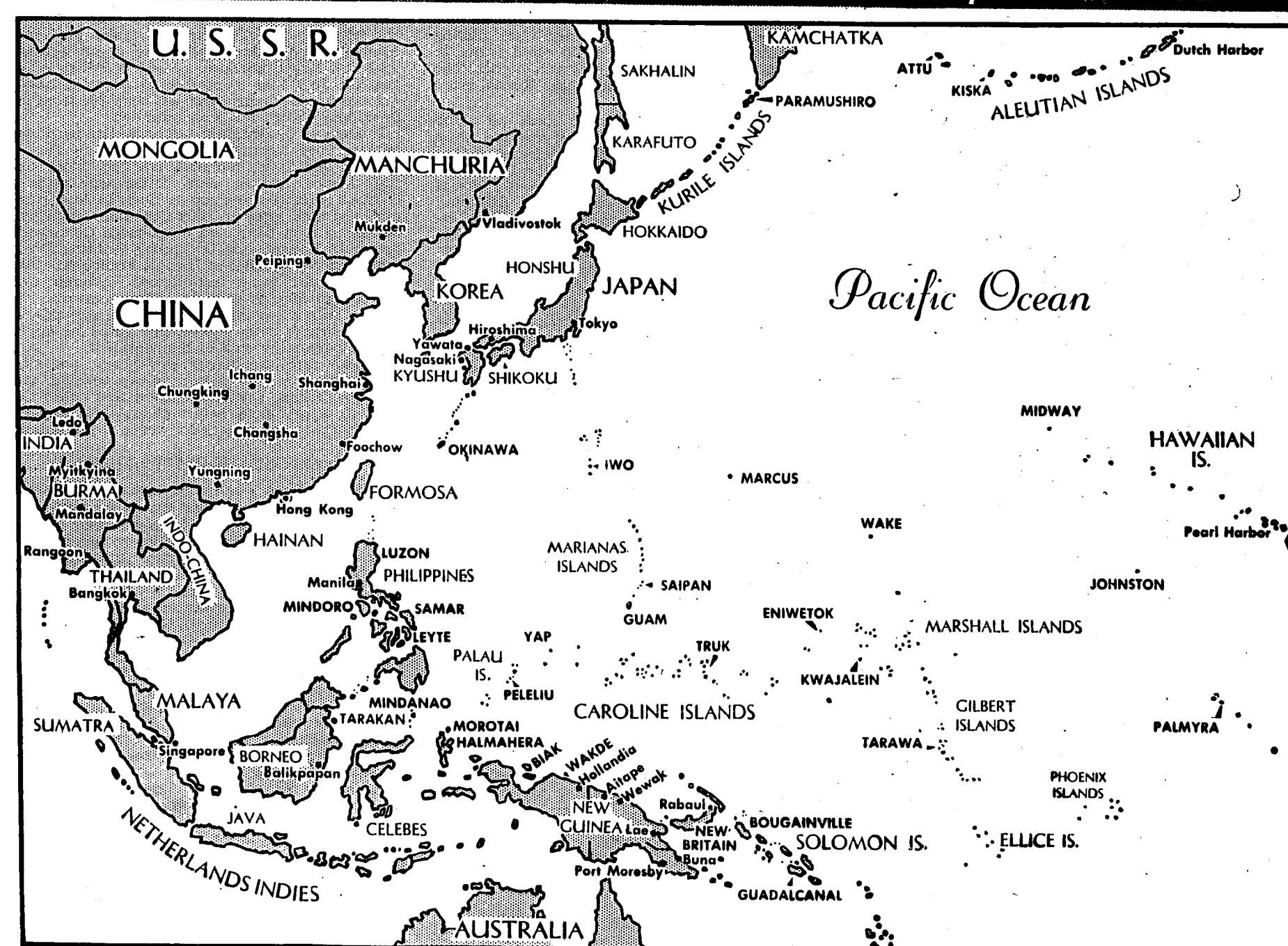
The Japanese tried many ways to learn how, and from where, the Yanks had carried out such a daring raid. But for a year all they got officially was the information, from President Roosevelt, that the ships had set off from "Shangri-La."

THE CORAL SEAS AND BEYOND

THE Navy got another crack at the foe when the Japanese tried to establish a Solomon islands base which would endanger the U. S. supply line to Australia. A carrier task force headed by Admiral Frank J. Fletcher went to break up the invading force.

What happened in that "Battle of the Coral Sea," fought from May 4 to 8, was a new thing in warfare. The ships of the opposing fleets never made contact. Their carrier planes did all the fighting. American pilots sank one flattop, damaged another, sank two cruisers and two destroyers, and damaged two additional cruisers. The cost was high. The carrier Lexington exploded and sank. The Yorktown was damaged. But the Japanese surge to the south was stemmed. Quickly the Japanese turned north.

The Pacific Theater Where America And Japan Clashed



On June 3, heavy bombers lashed at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, in the first big attack on the North American continent. The next day, U. S. Army and Navy fliers sighted an enemy fleet apparently destined for Unalaska. They sank one cruiser and damaged another.

Meanwhile the main enemy force neared Midway heading for Hawaii. Admiral Fletcher and Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commanding two task forces, were there to meet it. The American high command had out-guessed its foe.

It was an engagement like that of the Coral Sea. The fleets never actually sighted each other. Torpedo and dive bombers from the Enterprise, the hurriedly repaired Yorktown, and the Hornet did the fighting. The "Torpedo Eight" squadron from the Hornet took on four carriers and scored hits, but only one pilot survived. Torpedo planes from the Enterprise and Yorktown picked up the attack and hit two carriers. Then dive bombers raced in, putting two flattops out of action and damaging a third so badly it was easy prey for a U. S. submarine.

Only one enemy carrier remained, and it sent its planes screaming against the Yorktown. But Enterprise and Hornet pilots, striking back, left the carrier in flames. Then they ripped a nearby battleship and cruiser.

Army Flying Fortresses from Midway damaged a heavy cruiser, hit a battleship and a destroyer, and inflicted more wounds on a damaged carrier. By the night of June 4 the Japanese were in flight.

Navy and Army planes kept up the assault for two days, smashing four more cruisers and a destroyer. By then the banded-up Yorktown had been taken in tow, and when the destroyer Hammann moved alongside to put a salvage party aboard, an enemy submarine sneaked in close and sent two torpedoes into the Yorktown and another into the Hammann. The Hammann went down and the next day the Yorktown joined it.

The Battle of Midway was what the Navy had been waiting for. It was the most decisive trouncing the Japanese fleet had received since the Korean admiral Yi-sun smashed Nipponese forces off the Korean coast in 1592.

A part of the Japanese fleet now could be chalked off. The threat of an invasion of Hawaii was averted. A week later, however, Army pilots over the foggy, desolate Aleutians discovered the Japanese had invaded those islands.

America now could worry about the threat of an enemy push onto Alaska.

THE HOME FRONT TOUGHENS UP

THE American home front got tough in the first six months of war.

Draft calls were increased and the draft age widened to include men from 18 to 45. Recruiting stations—Army, Navy, Marine, Coast Guard—were swamped with volunteers. A great movement of troops to vital defense areas like Australia, Alaska and the Panama Canal zone got under way. On January 26, the first troops of the American Expeditionary Force stepped off the gangplanks in North Ireland.

When the blow fell at Pearl Harbor, America was producing 2,000 planes a month. The "two-ocean Navy" was taking shape in 11 government shipyards and 110 private yards. About 30 ordnance factories were in production, with 30 more under construction or planned.

That was a mere beginning. When America found herself at war she set her sights on the greatest production goals in history.

President Roosevelt grimly announced: "We shall carry the attack against the enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him." He called on the nation to spend \$100,000 every minute on war production. He called for the output in 1942 of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 8,000,000 tons of shipping.

Old men came out of retirement to handle rivet guns. Women left their kitchens to run lathes. Girls walked past their class rooms, put welding helmets over their heads and went into shipyards. A Women's Army Corps, the WAACS, was set up to provide workers for non-combatant jobs to "free the men to fight." A similar organization—the WAVES—was created for the Navy. Like units were planned for Marines and Coast Guard.

With the snort of the bulldozer setting the tempo, engineers, concrete mixers, steel workers, electricians moved onto the plains of Kansas, the corn fields of Indiana, the cattle ranges of Texas. The groves of California to rear monstrous, mile-long factories that soon began to spew out planes, guns, tanks and thousands of other items of equipment.

Production of automobiles, refrigerators, washing machines, clocks, vacuum cleaners was shut off. The Office of Price Administration fixed price ceilings on virtually everything the nation ate, wore or used. Sugar was rationed—and prospects were that many other things would be doled out by ration before the war was over. Lingerie manufacturers began making mosquito netting. Watch makers were fashioning fuses.

Soon merchant vessels—"Liberty ships" and tankers—were being added at the rate of one a day. Real rifles and machineguns were being put in the hands of the forces in training. Powerful tanks, versatile "jeep" cars, landing craft began to speed from the assembly lines.

A tremendous synthetic rubber program got under way to offset the Japanese capture of most of the world's natural rubber resources in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. Scientists and explorers working for Henry A. Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare struggled to find substitutes or new sources for quinine, tin and hemp.

THE U-BOATS STRIKE

HITLER could not hit remote America with his Luftwaffe, but he knew he had to do something to cut down the value of American production going to England and Russia.

The surface vessels of his navy already had been proved unsafe on the seas. The great battleship Bismarck had been sunk after a thrilling 1,750-mile sea-air chase in 1941, and while the British had lost their big cruiser Hood in that engagement, the Germans hesitated to risk their remaining ships in another battle.

So Hitler called on his U-boats to do the job. One month after the war began Nazi submarines were prowling the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of

Some Of The Key Yanks



General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of Army Air Forces.



General Omar N. Bradley led a group of four armies in Germany.



General Mark W. Clark led Fifth Army through the Italian campaign.



General Jacob L. Devers was an Army group commander in Europe.



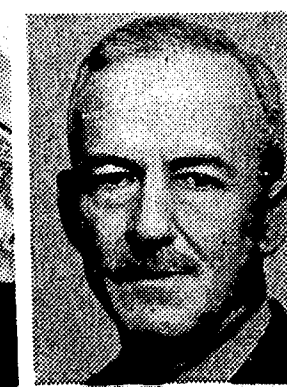
General James H. Doolittle led the first bombing raid on Tokyo.



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allies in Europe.



Admiral William F. Halsey headed the famed U. S. Third Fleet.



General Courtney H. Hodges headed the American First Army.



General George C. Kenney directed MacArthur's Pacific air arm.



Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the American fleet.

Mexico, torpedoing heavily-laden oil tankers and merchantmen. They reached the St. Lawrence and the mouth of the Mississippi; they stood off Aruba and Trinidad and sent shells into oil refineries. By April, it was estimated, they were sinking ships faster than the Allies could build them. In May and June the sinkings rose still higher. The narrow lanes leading to Murmansk, Russia, were strewn with wreckage.

Discovering the U-boats could stand off shore and sight the silhouettes of coast-hugging ships against the lights of cities, U.S. defense officials ordered coastal brownouts at night. The Coast Guard was given new sub-fighting vessels and sent to search out "the rattlesnakes of the Atlantic." Aerial patrols were established. The British, increasing their bombing of the continent, struck repeatedly at U-boat bases and submarine shipbuilding yards in Germany and France. In July the U-boats' toll fell to half of that in June, and dropped lower still in August.

But the submarines kept sticking their periscopes up into waters where they could do great damage. How to prevent them from doing so became one of the most urgent problems the Allies had to solve.

RUSSIA'S DESPERATION

THE Russians began their first winter offensive shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbor, and when the news was bad for the Allies in the Pacific it was good on the eastern front of Europe.

Within a week after the swastika went up over Rostov in November, 1941, the Nazis were fleeing the city. In the central sector, Red tank units pushed through swirling snows to crack the German arc in front of Moscow. There the Wehrmacht set up a system of "hedgehog" defenses considerably behind the line of its farthest advance, and pulled some soldiers back for a needed rest. Those who stayed to defend the gains suffered through the coldest winter in 150 years. Advancing Soviet troops found many frozen in the snow.

The Red offensive was spectacular—it freed one-fifth of the 500,000 square miles of territory the invader had gobbled in his summer drive, and it relieved the pressure on Moscow. But the Nazis still encircled Leningrad and Sevastopol and by April, when the Russian offensive stopped, they were planning a tremendous drive to knock out the foe completely.

The Allied picture brightened slightly in the Pacific in June with the Navy's victory at Midway, but by then it was generally bad elsewhere.

Hitler's well-rested Panzer divisions—along with some forces from Italy, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania—began rolling in May with attacks on Russia's Kerch peninsula. The city of Kerch fell May 23, and the Axis pushed against heavily-fortified Sevastopol. They blasted bunkers, gun emplacements and minefields for three weeks. But when they stormed into the city itself on July 1 the Russians resisted almost to the last man.

Meanwhile the tide ran toward the Caucasus. At best the Soviets could only delay it. At the end of July the Nazis were back in Rostov. Then they drove into Maikop at the end of the Caucasus' great oil region to find the Reds had filled the wells with concrete before evacuating. By late August they threatened the oil riches of Grozny and Baku. If they could slice through the mountainous terrain ahead and grab that oil, they could keep their war machine running indefinitely.

Nazi forces farther north were equally successful. By August they won back all the territory lost in the winter campaign, and far more, except in the Moscow area. They were into the Don River bend, moving toward Stalingrad with its great tank and tractor plants.

Late in the month the Nazis opened a massive dive bomber-tank assault against the city and began penetrating the suburbs. Russian armed forces and civilians fought back desperately. In September furious street fighting began, from house to house, virtually from brick to brick. Communiques talked of gains in blocks, then in yards, then in houses. But Russian women, the aged and children, fought behind the rubble. The city's plants continued to deliver weapons. By mid-September the Nazis were in the center of the city and claiming success.

If Stalingrad fell, the Nazis would be at the Volga. The whole middle east would lie open. All Russia west of the Urals would be threatened.

BRITAIN'S DESPERATION

WHEN the Soviets fell back under Hitler's summer blows Stalin called for a "Second Front" from the Allies in the west. But Britain had her own woes in Africa.

Since Italy's entrance into the war, battle lines had see-sawed back and forth across the continent. By 1942 the British had knocked the Italians out of Ethiopia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland, and had penetrated Libya. That spring the Afrika Korps of wily Nazi Marshal Erwin Rommel, sent in to rein-

force the Italians, was given supplies to try to push the British out of Libya and drive to Suez.

Late in May Rommel jumped off from Tmimi, 70 miles west of Tobruk, and in a tank battle, his specialty, he knocked out 230 tanks of General Ritchie's Eighth Army. Then he began a furious race into Egypt, chalking up 50,000 British casualties. On July 1 he stopped at El Alamein, only 70 miles from Alexandria and less than 200 from vital Suez, and waited for more supplies.

In Europe, the British struck back with hard blows by air. They began 1,000-plane raids in June on Cologne and Essen, featuring two-ton "block busting" bombs, and in many lesser-scale raids hit German industries and supply lines. In August they sent a ground force of 5,000 Canadians, with small detachments of their own black-faced Commandos, American Rangers and DeGaulle's Fighting French, ashore on the beaches of Dieppe, France. The raiders destroyed some installations, suffered overwhelming losses. Of each three Canadians who went ashore, only one came back. On the credit side, the Allies learned many lessons that could be applied to a full-scale invasion of the continent.

But air raids, no matter how heavy, and Commando landings, no matter how promising, were mere excursions. The British knew that unless their lines in Africa held before Suez, their hopes of victory would be set back for years, if not entirely.

AMERICA'S DESPERATION

WHEN General MacArthur took over in southeast Asia, all he found Down Under were a handful of planes, a few destroyers and cruisers, and just two Army divisions. Slowly men and supplies came from North America. Anzacs returned from Africa, and the Australians were fully determined to fight for every inch.

In July, the Japanese landed at Buna and Gona on northern New Guinea, 100 miles from Port Moresby—the springboard for a drive against Australia. In late August they went over the top of the Owen Stanley mountains. In September they halted, 32 miles from Port Moresby, to await more supplies. It looked bad for Australia.

To protect ship routes from America, U. S. Marines under General Alexander A. Vandegrift fought their way ashore tiny Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands on August 7.

After their first shock the Nipponese fought back fanatically. On the second night a cruiser force surprised an Allied squadron off Savo Island and sank four cruisers. Enemy bombers started coming regularly over the beachhead and Japanese warships offshore made it perilous to bring in reinforcements.

The Yanks brought a small but dogged air force onto captured Henderson airfield and began to hit Japanese landing attempts. But supplies were running low. The malaria-ridden Leathernecks found it increasingly difficult to hold off the fanatical foe.

In September America still was hanging on in Guadalcanal. But any day the Japanese might snip the slender threads by which she held.

Those were the darkest days for the Allied nations. In the fall of 1942, it seemed entirely possible that the Nazis would conquer Stalingrad and the Caucasus, and swing north and south to cripple Russia's chances for a comeback within a decade. It seemed entirely possible that the lines before Suez would crack and Hitler would have the entire middle east within his grasp. It seemed entirely possible that the Americans on Guadalcanal would be thrown back into the crocodile-infested sea, that the Nipponese would move on to Port Moresby and then Australia. It seemed entirely possible that Hirohito's forces, driving from conquered Burma, would slash into discordant India and into the heart of Asia.

It seemed entirely possible that the Axis soon would dominate the world.

THE PENDULUM BEGINS TO SWING

MACARTHUR hit back first. His men beat a Japanese landing force at Milne Bay, at New Guinea's tip. On September 25, Australian forces under his command moved up from Port Moresby.

By November 2 their cautious offensive had taken two mountain villages, Kagi and Kokodu. Then their big blow fell. Allied engineers blasted roads through the mountains and thousands of Americans under General Robert L. Eichelberger sped over them. Air transports flown from Australia landed more troops ahead. General George C. Kenney led Army air force units that chopped off enemy reinforcements. Tanks and mortars blasted the route of advance.

In less than a month, the Australians were in Gona. The Japanese, with tremendous fanaticism and endurance and a big bag of jungle tricks, fought fiercely for the village. On December 9, however, it was in Allied hands. At Buna, the Yanks, using 13-ton tanks to blast a string of incredibly sturdy pill boxes, finally took the community on December 14. A month later MacArthur

slashed into Sanananda Point to end Japanese resistance on Papua. The threat to Australia was chalked off.

The second Allied counter-blow fell in Africa. Command of the British Eighth Army had passed to General Bernard L. Montgomery, and he had carefully massed his reinforced army, a fleet of airplanes and powerful tanks, including America's Shermans, which had come around the Cape of Good Hope. An advocate of Spartan principles, he had drilled and whipped his forces into shape. Despite the glowing goal that lay ahead for the "Desert Fox" Rommel, the Nazis had short-changed him with supplies and instead sent most to the Russian front. A tiny but indomitable British fleet slashed constantly at such German supplies as were moving across the Mediterranean.

On October 23 the stillness of the desert night at El Alamein was broken by the wail of Scottish bagpipes.

Suddenly Monty's big guns exploded with a blinding, deafening roar. Gun barrels lined up almost side by side shoved forward and back, lighting the night with great splashes of fire and a thunder the desert had never heard before. A thousand planes roared overhead.

Then there was silence again, and the bagpipes' wail. Monty's infantry and tanks began to move.

In two weeks the line was fully shattered. The Nazis were in retreat, and Monty started chasing the Desert Fox past the Qattara Depression, into Matruh and Sidi Barrani.

THE AXIS STARTS TO RUN

THE Allies struck their third big blow at the other side of Africa.

In the black morning hours of November 8, 1942, a huge armada of assault boats pushed toward Algiers, Oran and Casablanca in French North Africa. It was the first major Allied invasion in the war against Hitler.

Eight hundred and fifty ships—largely American battleships, cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers, transports, trawlers—joined in the assault. Some had come more than 8,000 miles across the perilous Atlantic with Yanks fresh from the training fields. Others had shoved down past Hitler's occupied coasts of France from Britain.

Previous arrangements had been made with the French underground and with General Henri Giraud, who had escaped from a Nazi prison camp after his capture at Sedan in 1940, to make the entry as bloodless as possible. As the landings got under way, the Americans broadcast appeals to Vichy French officials to lay down arms and help speed their own liberation.

At Algiers a few French mounted machine guns but within the day the city was firmly held by Yanks and Tommies.

At Oran, a French destroyer answered by slashing at two British ships moving into the harbor. Fighting raged three days before resistance ended.

At Casablanca, under orders from Vichy Admiral Jean Darlan, the battleship Jean Bart and other warships hurled shells into the Allied ships and shore batteries raked the landing forces. For three days the Jean Bart pounded away until silenced by naval dive bombers.

Early Wednesday, Admiral Darlan surrendered unconditionally. Immediately in the name of Marshal Petain but with Allied acquiescence he assumed control of all French forces in North Africa.

The invasion was bloodier than it might have been. But the Allies, under General Dwight D. Eisenhower, now had 400,000 men ready to blast the Axis out of Africa. Enraged, Hitler ordered his forces into unoccupied France. They raced to the Mediterranean in time to find the French scuttling the remainder of their fleet at Toulon. Mussolini moved into Corsica and Nice.

British paratroops took Bone, across the border from Tunisia, and Eisenhower sent the British First Army on a long-shot attempt to grasp the key ports of Tunis and Bizerte. It failed.

The German High Command swung into action quickly. Huge transport planes with men, tanks and guns roared onto Tunisian airfields and by the end of the year, when rainy weather made fighting almost impossible, the Nazis were planted firmly along a corridor from western Tunisia to Libya.

Nevertheless the Allies had what they wanted: a chance to meet the Teutonic "supermen" on equal terms and slash into Hitler's fighting forces; a chance to free the Mediterranean lifeline; and a chance at the soft under-belly of Europe.

An assassin's bullet was pumped into Darlan on Christmas eve. General Giraud took over.

FULL TURNING OF THE TIDE

A FOURTH decisive blow fell at Guadalcanal. In October the Japanese, moving their forces down the "slot" of the islands, landed only 15 miles from the U. S. lines and started moving heavy artillery ashore.

America strained to match the stakes. Newly re-

paired warships rushed into position. Marine and Army reinforcements squeezed ashore.

On November 12 aircraft from Henderson Field discovered an enemy force of two carriers, four battleships, five heavy cruisers, about 30 destroyers and a number of transports heading for the Solomons. There followed the greatest in a whole series of Guadalcanal naval battles.

Admiral Halsey, who in October had replaced Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley as commander of the south Pacific force, realized all the Guadalcanal chips were riding on the success or failure of the Japanese invasion force. Ordering "Attack, attack, attack," he sent Admiral D. J. Callaghan up to Lunga Point with eight destroyers and five cruisers to intercept the enemy.

It was a wild battle in the dark and moonless night. The Americans moved between the enemy columns and had them shooting at each other. Ships blew up. Others burst into flames. Torpedoes streaked wildly. The U. S. destroyer O'Bannon closed to fight it out with a battleship. Ships out of control careened madly. A salvo smashed the bridge of Callaghan's ship, the San Francisco, killing Callaghan and many other officers; but the cruiser kept pounding until she also smashed a destroyer.

Admiral W. A. Lee, Jr., with two battleships, the carrier Enterprise and escorting destroyers, got into the scrap November 15 north of Savo Island against six to ten enemy ships. Another battle raged.

When the full score was tallied, the Japanese had lost an estimated 16 warships and 12 troop-packed transports. The threat to Guadalcanal was virtually over. The Yanks on the island slashed out of the airfield and pushed into the underbrush. On December 9 command passed to the Army under General Alexander M. Patch and the Battle of Guadalcanal approached the mop-up stage.

The fifth great Allied blow was struck at Stalingrad. Nazis continued to pour bombs and shells into the rubble and their foot soldiers battled for hours to gain a stairway. But the Soviets would not yield. Children armed themselves with improvised explosives—"Molotov cocktails"—to throw at the invaders' tanks. Women snipers crept up from behind to rip the Nazis in the back. Old men worked through the night, ferrying supplies across the Volga on bridges strung below the water to prevent Nazi air detection.

On November 19 the Reds were ready to exterminate the foe. They massed their guns 300 and 400 to the mile and fired 689,000 shells on that one day alone. They sent rockets swishing into the enemy lines. North and south of Stalingrad, reserves sliced through Nazi lines in a great enveloping movement to cut the Stalingrad-Rostov railroad. In the first week of the counteroffensive 50,000 Germans were killed or captured and soon, blocked off from supplies in the growing cold, they faced capture or annihilation.

The critical autumn of 1942 had opened with the Axis roosting across three continents. After Stalingrad, North Africa and Guadalcanal, the winter of 1942 ended with the Axis on the run.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER"

THE pen and microphone may or may not be mightier than the sword. But the war's opposing forces, however much they put their main reliance on bombs and bullets were not scoffing at the written or spoken word.

William Joyce, who claimed to be Brooklyn-born but who went to Berlin via Britain, broadcast nightly on the Nazi radio to try to convince John Bull his cause was hopeless. Early in the war the English dubbed him "Lord Haw Haw" and his Oxford-accented broadcasts won a large but scoffing following. But the wily propagandist Goebbels had as his biggest weapon a steady stream of words that tried to split the Allies. He played up a bogey of Bolsheviks running over Europe, of dollar-grabbing Americans, and of Britons "spilling the blood" of other nations.

A Japanese entry in the war of words was "Tokyo Rose," one name given glib Misses with a line of jivey chatter directed at America's fighters in the Pacific. Between recorded jazz they tried to convince the Yanks that their women were unfaithful and their home front was a mess. In Asia the Japanese sought to convince the natives the "co-prosperity sphere" would end white men's "exploitation."

The staid British Broadcasting Company beamed programs into Europe to give unvarnished news and hold out a hope of liberation to those who braved a death penalty to listen. The United States set up an Office of War Information to carry America's story to the world.

This was psychological warfare. It was fought on all levels—to disrupt civilian morale, to spread defeatism, to encourage surrenders.

In January, 1943, the "Big Two"—Roosevelt and Churchill—met at Casablanca.

At the conclusion of their talks they boldly announced they would accept nothing less than un-

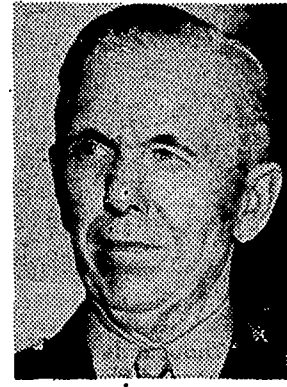
... Who Smashed The Axis



General Curtis E. LeMay directed the Superfort bombing raids.



General Douglas MacArthur, supreme Army commander in Pacific.



General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, was top soldier in U. S.



Admiral John S. McCain was chief of U. S. task force 38.



Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of U. S. task force 58.



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz commanded all naval forces in Pacific.



General George S. Patton set pace for the race across Germany.



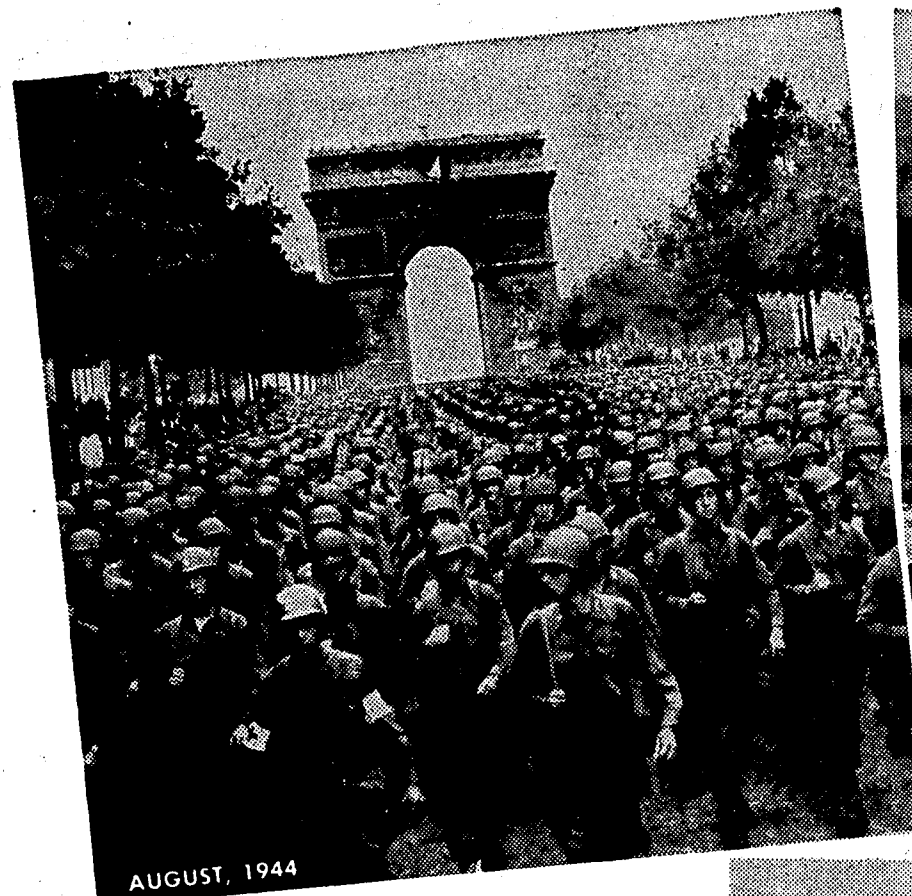
General Carl Spaatz headed the U. S. Strategic Air Forces.



Admiral Raymond A. Spruance headed the American Fifth Fleet.



General Alexander A. Vandegrift became the top Marine commander.



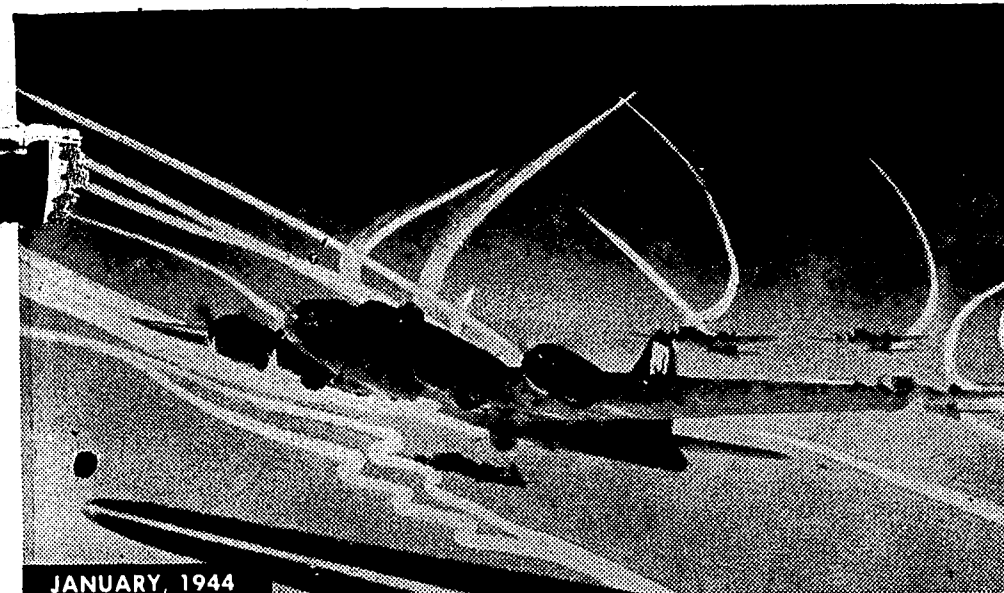
AUGUST, 1944

VICTORS ON THE MARCH—Thousands of triumphant Yanks march along the Champs Elysees with the Arc de Triomphe behind after Paris was liberated.



DECEMBER, 1941

MEMORY OF PEARL HARBOR—After the planes of the Rising Sun completed their sneak attack on Hawaii, this is what remained of the once-mighty U. S. battleship Arizona. But in less than four years the Navy repaid Japan with interest.



JANUARY, 1944

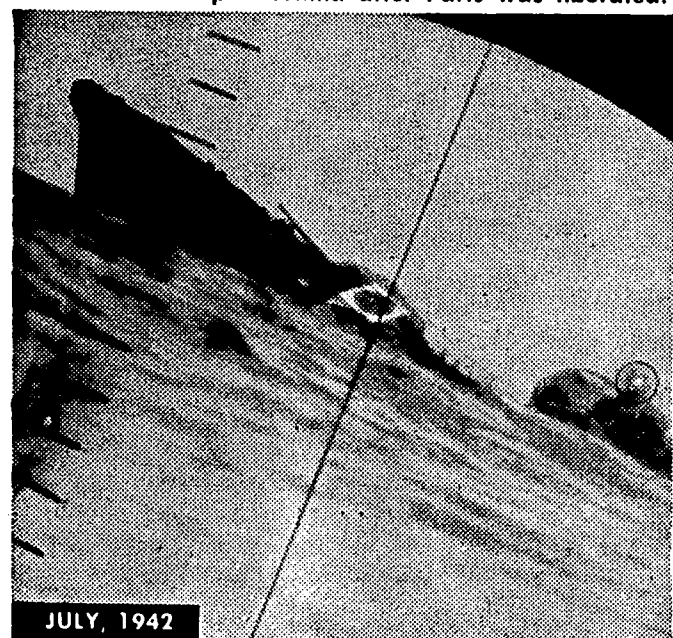
DESIGN FOR DESTRUCTION—Britain-based U. S. planes leave vapor trails in the sub-stratosphere as they fly out to bomb enemy territory. Flying Fortresses leave straight trails to mark their path while accompanying fighters make curved ones.



SEPTEMBER, 1943

DEATH LOSES ONE ROUND—An Army hospital corpsman in Italy tensely administers blood plasma to a wounded Yank at Agata, Sicily.

WORLD WAR II PICTURES TO REMEMBER



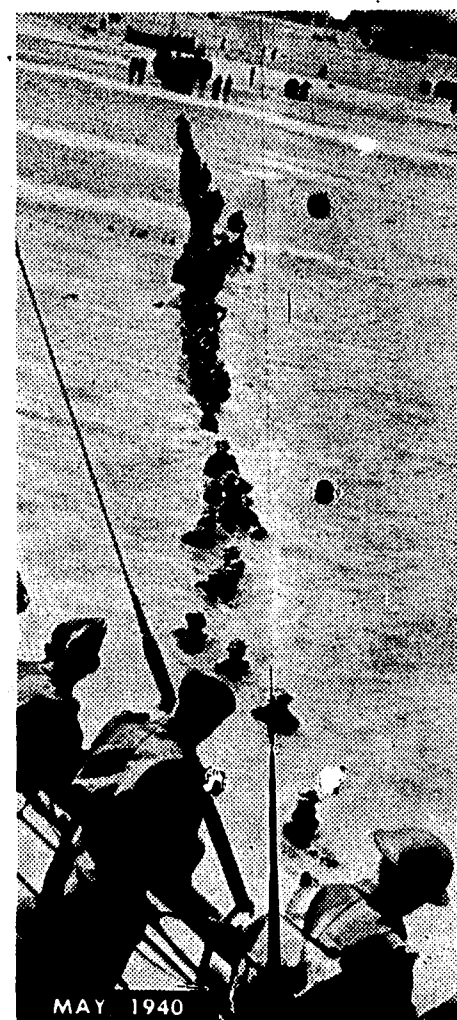
JULY, 1942

A DESTROYER DIES—The periscope of an American submarine looks on the throes of a Japanese warship as it disappears after an attack with two torpedoes.



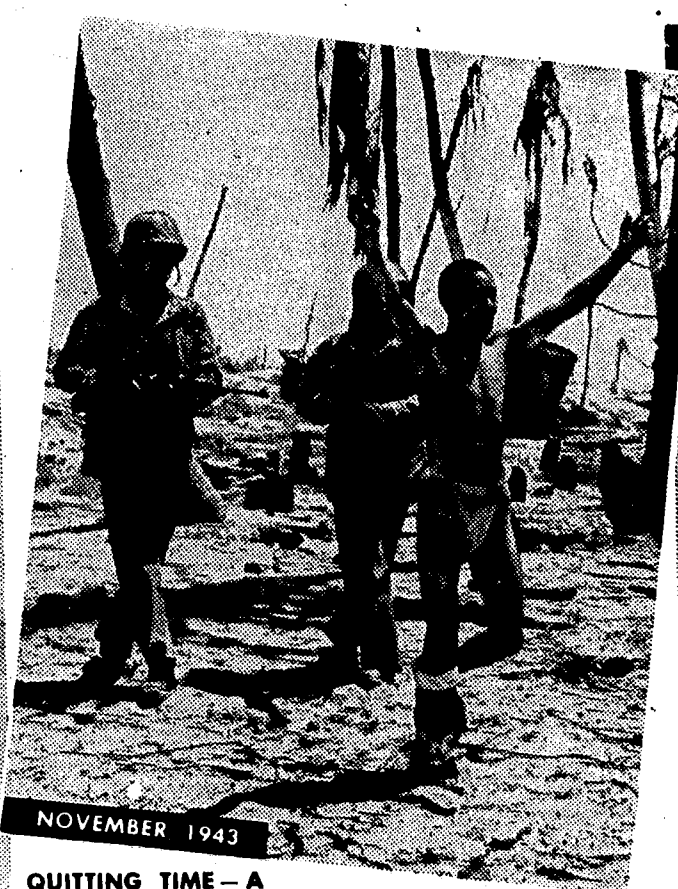
JUNE, 1944

IT'S INVASION!—American assault troops (above) push ashore on the Normandy beachhead with full equipment to open the last battles in Europe.



MAY, 1940

BRITAIN'S DARK DAYS—British soldiers form a human chain (right) as they waded to a rescue ship taking them from Dunkerque.



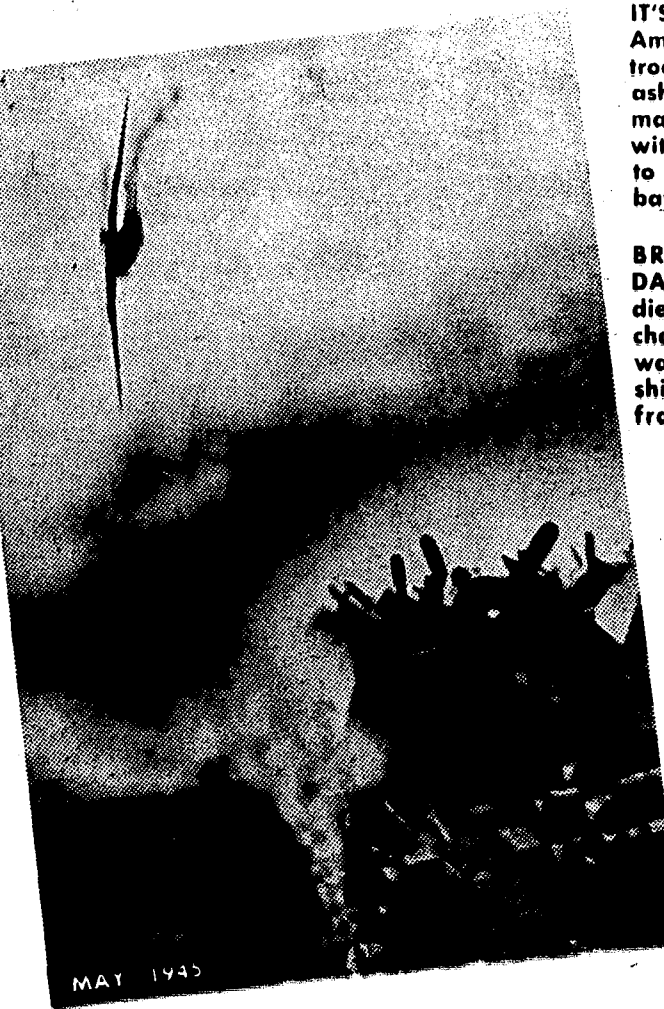
NOVEMBER, 1943

QUITTING TIME—A scantily-clad Japanese prisoner marches ahead of Marines on Tarawa.



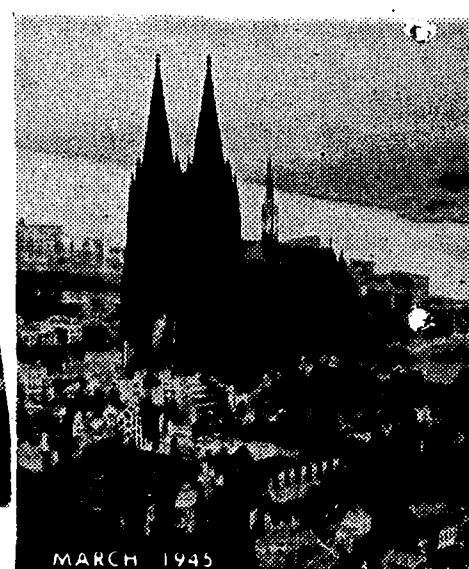
NOVEMBER, 1943

THIS WAS TARAWA, one of the bloodiest of many bloody battles the Marines fought across the Pacific. The above picture by Associated Press Photographer Frank Filan won a Pulitzer Award.



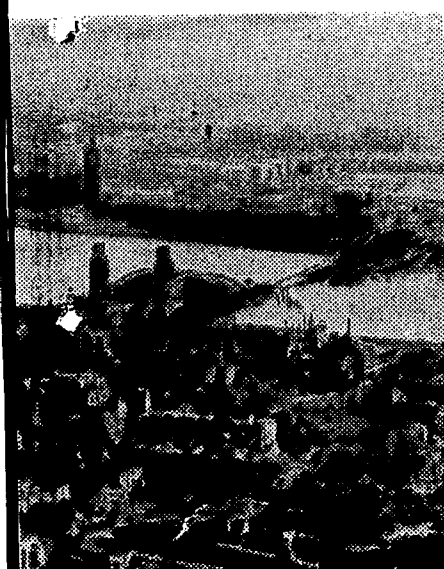
MAY, 1945

DOWN GOES A KAMIKAZER—Anti-aircraft gunners aboard a U. S. escort carrier pour deadly fire into an already burning suicide plane near Okinawa.



MARCH, 1945

THE RUINS OF COLOGNE—Dramatic testimony to the effectiveness of Allied bombings is this view of the Rhine city which was almost wholly destroyed from the air. The famous cathedral is almost untouched, however.



timony to the effectiveness of Allied bombings is this view of the Rhine city which was almost wholly destroyed from the air. The famous cathedral is almost untouched, however.



FEBRUARY, 1944

REST FOR THE WAR WEARY—Begrimed and tired, Marines who conquered Eniwetok atoll in a two day-two night battle hungrily down cups of coffee aboard a transport.



JULY, 1943

HOME COMING—This Pulitzer Prize photo, showing an Army officer greeted by his wife and children, was made by Earle L. Bunker of the Omaha, Neb., World Herald.

TUNISIA WAS SPRINGBOARD FOR EUROPE'S SOUTHERN COAST

conditional surrender from Germany, Italy and Japan. They predicted sensational offensives for the new year. They produced agreement between the French forces of Giraud and de Gaulle and they let it be known that far from splitting with their Allies they would send more supplies to the Russians and Chinese.

The Axis—and the world—would learn the meaning of these broad phrases only when events unfolded. Meanwhile the Axis could wonder about them more—and worry.

UP TO THE UNDER-BELLY

THE Russians announced the end of the "historic battle near Stalingrad" on the second day of February, and as a result of that engagement alone they counted 330,000 Nazi casualties, the utter destruction of Germany's Sixth Army, and the capture of von Paulus and 23 other generals. By then their second winter offensive was rolling all along a front from Lake Ilmen to the Caucasus.

The Americans completely occupied Guadalcanal on February 9, and in New Guinea MacArthur moved up to defeat the Japanese near Wau, 35 miles from Salamaua.

The main spotlight focused on the battle for Tunisia. "Ike" Eisenhower held his troops in the west while Montgomery chased the "Desert Fox" up the Libyan coast.

The Nazis had two main ground forces—Rommel's Afrika Korps and the German-Italian reinforcements under General Jürgen von Arnim. The Allies had Montgomery's "desert rats," the British 1st Army under General K. A. N. Anderson, the U. S. 2nd American Corps under General Lloyd Fredendall and Fighting French forces which had come up from Lake Chad.

By mid-February Rommel had retired to the Mareth Line, a strongly fortified position near the southeastern Tunisian border.

But the Nazis still had plenty of sting. Panzers crashed through Faid Pass to surprise an American tank battalion and sent the raw Yanks racing into the Kasserine Pass, leading to the Algerian border. The panzers might have smashed the Americans. Instead they bravely turned to move against Thala on the north.

The Yanks counter-attacked. Their planes blasted the Germans still holding the pass, and when American tanks whipped through they discovered the abashed Nazis in full flight.

Into the campaign now went America's blood and guts, hell and thunder tank ace, General George S. Patton Jr., to replace Fredendall. Patton had often expressed a desire to meet Rommel in a private tank duel. The chance never came: in March the "very ill" Nazi general was recalled to Berlin.

A new weapon also was introduced in Tunisia: the bazooka. Using the rocket principle, this long straight pipe which looked as though it had been disconnected from a water line and turned into a gun, ideally answered the huge German tanks.

Now the Allies put on the squeeze. Montgomery opened another artillery barrage like El Alamein's and drove a hole in the south. The Yanks and French hit from the southwest. Anderson's British struck at the center.

Once the nutcracker broke the shell, the rest followed quickly. Early in April the British coming up from Gabes met the Americans coming over from Gafsa. Together they raced up the coast.

The Nazis knew their Dunkerque was at hand. They sent hundreds of transport planes to Tunisia to evacuate the best troops. Their planes were shot into the Mediterranean by the scores. They tried to send fishing craft to pick survivors off the Bon peninsula. Few got past ferocious Allied patrols.

On May 8, Tunis and Bizerte collapsed together. On May 12 von Arnim bitterly repeated the phrase of Casablanca: Unconditional Surrender.

ONE DOWN, TWO TO GO

EVEN while 300,000 Axis prisoners were being tagged in Tunisia, Eisenhower looked across the Mediterranean to what Churchill had termed the "soft under-belly of the Axis."

There were a few barriers to be hurdled first. The little island of Pantelleria stood midway in the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily. General Carl Spaatz, commander of the northwest African air forces under Britain's Air Marshal Tedder, gave Pantelleria a mere taste of the pounding that Malta had taken for two years. Less than a month after Tunisia fell, Allied fliers suddenly saw a large white cross laid on Pantelleria's airport. It was the first time a position that strong ever surrendered to an air force.

On July 10 some 3,200 ships—some from north Africa, some from Britain, some all the way from America—sailed up to Sicily. Allied planes crowded

the skies and warships pounded the shore defenses. It was a perilous undertaking, with the wind howling overhead and the choppy seas buffeting the transports and landing barges.

The landings were made between Licata and historic Syracuse. In ten days the Allies held almost half the island and were quickly moving north.

It was obvious the Italians had little taste for the scrap. Many Sicilians welcomed the invaders as liberators. Many thought the appearance of the Americans automatically made them citizens of the United States.

In Rome, the rail yards of which were bombed for the first time on July 19, the Italians' butter-like defense of Sicily had serious repercussions. Mussolini went hand in hand to plead for reinforcements from Hitler, but der Fuehrer had troubles of his own. The Russians in their winter offensive ending in March had driven the Nazis out of 185,000 square miles of territory; they claimed to have killed 850,000 and imprisoned 350,000 more; they had cleared out the Caucasus and had lifted the siege of Leningrad; they had come back to Rostov and Rzhnev. An attempted Nazi offensive begun July 5 had been hurled back; and now the Reds were plunging toward Orel over the charred ruins caused by their own artillery barrage.

It came back with empty hands to face a hostile Fascist Grand Council. In a bitter session it demanded his resignation. Little King Victor Emmanuel named Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Italy's new prime minister—and Mussolini was taken into "protective custody" only to be rescued by Nazi paratroops who carried him north to serve Hitler's purposes as a Fascist puppet.

The Sicily drive sped on, with Germans offering almost the only resistance. Patton slapped a soldier in a hospital, and before the "Patton incident" was over the impulsive general was rebuked by Eisenhower and apologized publicly to his troops. His command dangled precariously while some homefront Americans demanded his recall. However, he soon proved his ability so well that Congress later awarded him a full generalship.

On August 17 conquest of the island was completed. War-weary Italy lay ahead.

THE REICH TASTES TERROR

MARSHAL BADOGGIO announced that the Italian people were at war and would remain at war. But the Nazis now were rushing down into Italy and Allied airplanes were plastering the country from the Alps to the boot in an obvious prelude to invasion. Badoglio sent envoys to try for a soft peace; but Eisenhower firmly repeated the Big Two's two words of Casablanca. It would be unconditional surrender or nothing.

Badoglio capitulated September 3, as British troops began stepping across the Messina Strait to Italy's toe. The surrender, however, was kept secret, for Eisenhower wished to spring it in his own good time. Badoglio was to continue token resistance and hold the airfields near Rome. Allied paratroops would drop in and take the fields and the Nazi force in Italy would be cut neatly in two.

Meanwhile, the British under Montgomery swarmed up the toe and made a second landing to capture the naval base at Taranto.

The Nazis by this time were acutely suspicious. Reinforcements by the thousands shot through the Alpine passes to strengthen Axis garrisons and seize control of the airfields around Rome. Badoglio messaged Eisenhower he was unable to fulfill his bargain and the paratrooping expedition was hastily called off.

The surrender was announced September 8, just as units of General Mark Clark's U. S. Fifth Army and some British detachments were establishing a beachhead at Salerno, south of Naples. The landing was intended as a surprise, but wasn't. Marshal Albert Kesselring, Nazi commander in south Italy, had defenses ready in the hills beyond the beaches and at least five crack divisions to man them.

Salerno became tough and bloody. The Yanks dug into the sand while warships offshore sought to knock out the hill positions. One German counter-attack almost reached the sea. But the warships and planes continued a seemingly endless pounding, the beachhead widened, and the invaders inched inland. Kesselring mounted new counter-attacks, and the issue was in doubt until September 15 when, after 150 hours of steady fighting, the Germans started to withdraw. Salerno opened the way to Naples, the big port Eisenhower needed to supply his offensive. It also hastened the capture on September 28 of the valued airfields at Foggia.

Foggia's fall was bad news for a Reich that now cringed as air raid sirens wailed and blockbusters crashed. Almost daily, from Britain, came the mighty four-motored Liberators and Flying Fortresses of the American air fleet, pin-pointing their

targets, and the Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings of the R.A.F. laying waste to huge sections with devastating area bombardments. No city was immune. Berlin, with huge electrical and plane works, was taking assaults greater than anything London had seen; Hamburg was reported 77 per cent destroyed in an almost hour-long, 50-ton-a-minute R.A.F. raid; every key city in the Ruhr industrial hub had been bombed at least once, and repeated blows had paralyzed the monstrous Krupp munitions works at Essen. With planes based at Foggia, the Italian industrial belt in the Po valley and factories in the Balkans feeding Hitler's war-machine could be more easily reached, and the industries the Nazis had moved into southern Germany to escape the R.A.F. would come under Allied bombings.

Naples was occupied on October 1, and the sieging foot soldiers began to dream of Rome on Christmas. But autumn rains bogged the roads and mired the airfields, and Kesselring set up astute machine gun and mortar defenses along the Apennine mountain passes. Badoglio by now had brought Italy back into the war, against Germany. U. S. infantrymen starting the new year in muddy foxholes found it hard to guess the origin of the expression "sunny Italy."

MACARTHUR MOVES UP

THE war in Europe swept along on single, massive fronts; in the Pacific, in 1943, it traveled piecemeal, little island by little island.

Most of America's men and supplies were moving into position against Hitler. And while some Americans derided the strategy that gave the Nazis priority on the knockout list, MacArthur announced his plan to get back to the Philippines fastest at the lowest cost.

It would involve, he said, "the continuous, calculated application of air power . . . employed in the most intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops." The result would be "swift, massive strokes rather than dilatory and costly island-to-island advance." There would be overwhelming attacks against the enemy's key positions while lesser ones were left to wither on the vine.

It was not long before MacArthur's air officer, General George C. Kenney, demonstrated "calculated air power." On March 2, Kenney's airmen sighted a convoy swinging into Huon Gulf in New Guinea. They moved out to meet it. Medium and light bombers raced over the convoy at mast-top level. Their bombs hit the water horizontally and bounced into the targets. This was skip-bombing. The "Battle of the Bismarck Sea" cost the Japanese 22 ships, 61 planes and 15,000 men. Kenney lost four planes and 13 crewmen. It was one of the war's most decisive victories.

What was meant by "swift, massive strokes" soon also became apparent. By March MacArthur was in complete control of the Mombasa River area in New Guinea; in June he moved onto Woodlark Island off New Guinea's east tip and sent forces under Admiral Halsey to Rendova and New Georgia islands in the Solomons. While a Navy task force under Admiral W. L. Ainsworth trapped a convoy riding the "Tokyo Express" sea lane in the Kula Gulf and sank 13 to 15 cruisers and destroyers, MacArthur was landing on Munda. In August he went into Vella Lavella and Arundel in the Solomons. Meanwhile, the last of the Aleutians was back in U. S. hands. A force landed on Kiska to discover the Japs had fled before sea and air pressure that had already knocked out their companion foothold at Attu amid bitter land fighting at Massacre Bay and around hilly Chicago harbor.

By September, MacArthur was stepping farther along New Guinea as his ground troops captured Salamaua and paratroops leaped down to grasp Lae. A ten-day campaign won Finschhafen; he moved up to the Treasury Islands, Kolombangara, and Bougainville in the Solomons.

The fighting often was bitter, for the Japanese were shrewd and determined. They crept up stealthily behind Allied lines at night and silently killed sleeping troops; they tied themselves to trees and sniped; they spoke phrases in English and then opened fire in the direction of the answering Yank. But the Americans and Anzacs soon learned to protect themselves against such tricks, and as their materiel superiority increased they could strike in force, slash the foe, seize the position, strengthen it, and move on before protracted jungle operations would be involved.

As the Allies climbed up the Solomons and along New Guinea, it became obvious that the aim was to knock out Rabaul on New Britain, the key Japanese naval and air base in the south Pacific. When the menace of Rabaul ceased to exist, the way would be cleared into the central Pacific. Bombers from the newly won bases converged on

the Rabaul target and in December units of the U. S. 6th Army made a surprise landing at Arawe. New Britain, followed by a Marine invasion at Cape Gloucester opposite Arawe.

BLOOD RUNS AT BETIO

ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ, in his Hawaiian office as Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, also had to clear the central Pacific to acquire bases for a push into the heart of the Japanese-held empire.

He had the strength to do it. Six new battleships had joined the fleet and others repaired since Pearl Harbor now were ready to return to the line. The aircraft carrier fleet which numbered seven in 1941 now totaled 50 of all types, including some converted hastily from light cruisers, some from merchant ship hulls and some from oilers. There was an ample supply of carrier planes.

Heavy cruisers and other warships were added to the fleet almost daily. Mass production methods were sending a total of 11 destroyers off assembly ways in 17 shipyards every month. Under a billion dollar program for landing craft construction begun in 1942, more than a third of a million tons of these essential little craft came out of former bridge-building or steel-working companies along the coasts or in the Mississippi valley.

Naval personnel, which numbered 325,095 on December 7, 1941, had shot up to 2,000,000 by the middle of 1943. There were almost 400,000 rigidly-trained Marines, and more than 150,000 Coast Guardsmen.

Now, Nimitz reasoned, he could hit the Gilberts

wounded occupants into the sea.

The first waves now were crouched on their beachhead behind a seawall only 20 yards from the water's edge.

Marine General Holland M. ("Howling Mad") Smith peered through his glasses and pointed to the central beach. The next morning a battalion raced onto that beach as the first wave leaped the seawall. Other reinforcements kept coming in from the west and the east ends of narrow Betio, beating back banzai charges as they advanced.

On the morning of the fourth day 4,800 Japanese were dead and the objective was secured. The Army had landed on Makin at the same time and had taken it against considerably lighter opposition.

The bodies of 93 dead Marines lay on Tarawa's coral or in the surrounding, reddened waters. But Nimitz' Navy had taken a giant step forward in the Pacific.

THE UNDERGROUND WAITS

ADOLF HITLER had preceded all his blitzkrieg moves with a war of nerves. Once the democracies quaked when der Fuehrer raised his voice. Now the Allies could call the turn, decide when and how to strike, while the Axis wondered what was going to happen.

In November, 1943, Roosevelt, Churchill and China's Chiang Kai-shek met under the shadow of the pyramids at Cairo to formulate new moves against Japan. From their meetings came the "Cairo Declaration"—a plan to strip the Japanese of the fruits of their aggressions since 1894.

Then the President and the Prime Minister

Poland and Czechoslovakia, resistance forces also were waiting. Their very presence in the mountain caves and farmers' barns of Norway held down 200,000 German troops. Silently they dribbled paraffin into shipments of fish. They added salt to cement intended for Nazi fortifications. They stole blueprints. They smashed a plan where the Nazis experimented with "heavy water"—a material needed in a grandiose Teutonic plan to win the war with devastating atomic bombs.

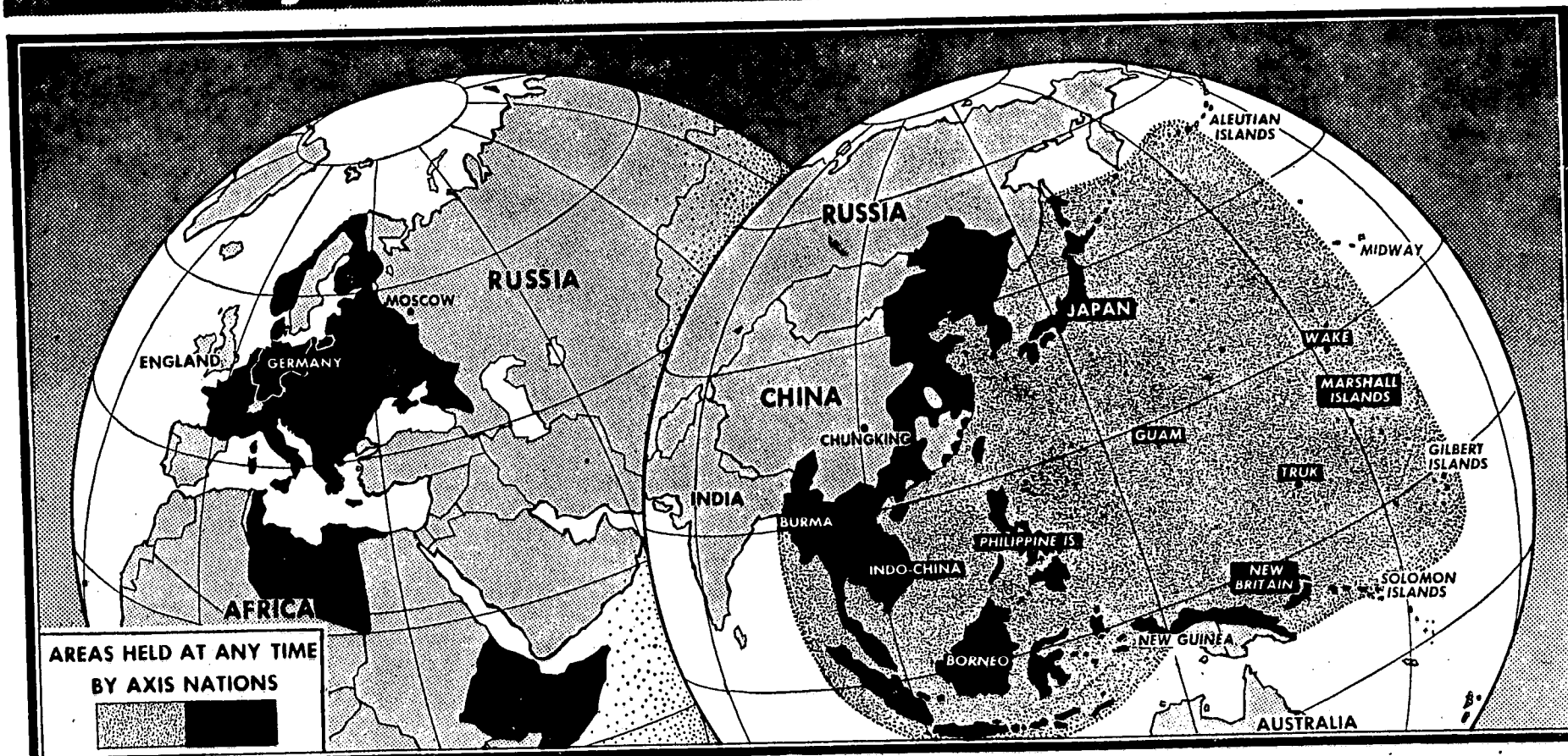
In Yugoslavia, the resistance movement had blossomed into a minor front. Two rival guerrilla movements had risen there after the Axis occupation—one headed by General Draža Mihailovic, another by Marshal Josip Broz, known as Tito. The two forces fought each other as well as the Nazis but in 1943 Tito won the struggle for British support, and now—aided by increased supplies and the withdrawal of Italian occupation forces—he was providing increasing trouble for Hitler.

Inside what the Nazis regarded as Germany—the prewar Reich, western Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia and Moravia—there was another potential fifth column of tremendous size. This consisted of millions of prisoners of war and "slave labor" brought in from all the countries that had felt the thump of the goose-step. Herded in cold and ugly barracks, fed almost starvation diets, they could if aroused and mobilized become a mighty force. But over them stood the death-striking Gestapo.

Around the perimeter of the Allied lines, forces from the occupied countries—the "armies in exile"—also were waiting to fight their way home.

General de Gaulle's French troops had already

The High Tide Of The Axis In Europe And The Pacific



in force. They were a group of coral atolls lying south and east of the mandated Japanese bases in the Carolines and Marshalls. Only when they were cracked would it be safe to proceed deeper into the Pacific.

In August, September and October Nimitz sent his carriers to raid Marcus, Tarawa, Abamama and Wake islands. Admiral Raymond A. Spruance was appointed commander of the central Pacific force, and in November he moved a great fleet of battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers and destroyer escorts off Tarawa and Makin.

The barrage was deafening. Shells screamed into every acre of the atolls; dive bombers screeched down against expected points of resistance. It was the most tremendous barrage in the history of naval warfare.

But when Marines climbed into landing craft and streaked toward the shore of Betio, Tarawa, on November 20, the Japanese were waiting.

They had built pillboxes deep into the coral and had mounted mighty coastal guns captured from the British at Singapore. From their holes they splashed shells around the transports and sprayed the oncoming landing craft.

The first three Marine waves got across the lagoon reef against the rising clatter of machine guns. The fourth wave's landing craft stalled on the reef. Boats overturned and threw their bleeding

stepped into a plane and flew to Teheran, Iran, for a four-day conference with Premier Joseph Stalin. It was Roosevelt's first meeting with the Russian leader and it ended on a friendly, intimate note. The "Teheran Declaration" reached a new peak in the psychological war against Hitler.

"We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the east, west and south. . . . No power on earth can prevent our destroying the German armies by land, their U-boats by sea and their war plants from the air. Our attacks will be relentless and unceasing."

General Eisenhower and many others predicted victory in 1944. Europe was told to hold itself ready to strike the Nazis when full-scale invasion of the continent came.

In France, 200,000 well-trained and trusted guerrilla fighters, welded into the French National Council of Resistance, were waiting for the word. These "soldats sans uniforme" once were shop clerks, waiters, mechanics. Now they were the deadliest fifth-column on the continent. They maintained contact with Britain and were secretly supplied with guns and ammunition by night-flying planes. While they waited they spied and sabotaged—blowing vital bridges, dynamiting railroad cars, terrorizing Nazi sympathizers, protecting downed Allied fliers.

In Norway and Denmark, Belgium and Holland,

come into the fight in North Africa, a sizeable Polish force was battling up the Italian mountains, and there were French Polish, Belgian, Czechoslovakian and Dutch representations in the R.A.F.

But still in London, waiting for the word to go, were strong Polish tank, artillery, parachute and infantry units. A large part of the Norwegian merchant marine, once fourth largest in the world; 2,800,000 tons of Dutch and 350,000 tons of Belgian shipping, also were available to the Allies.

HITLER ADVANCES BACKWARDS

AS the world awaited the opening of a "Second Front," the Allies continued pressure in Russia, Italy and the Pacific.

The Nazis could not stop the Soviet tide. The offensive that broke the siege of Stalingrad had moved into a summer offensive and that, in turn, kept rolling—with necessary stops to bring up supplies and reinforcements—into another winter drive. Berlin spoke of "strategic fighting withdrawals" and "successful disengagements from the foe" and "fluid maneuvers" and "shortening lines." But words could not change the map, which now showed the Russians approaching Odessa in the south and the pre-war borders of Poland in the north.

It was a people's army that was chasing the invader—a colorful, massive wave of determined peasants rallying to Stalin's cry of "death to the

AIR POWER SET THE STAGE FOR INVASION OF NORMANDY

Fascists!" In their advance they used everything on wheels. Their own and American-made guns, tanks and trucks rolled along the roads between horse-drawn carts, high-backed old carriages, surreys and wagons. Horsedrawn vehicles clattered behind with piles of ammunition and food. Soldiers rode on captured bicycles and motorcycles, battered motor cars obviously seized along the way and new ones fresh from factories. It was a weird and awesome procession. But against Hitler's precise Wehrmacht it got results.

Eight Soviet armies were in the field—from Leningrad to Vitebsk, there were General Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad army; General Kiril A. Meretzkov's Volkhov River army; General Markian M. Popov's 2nd Baltic army; General Ivan Bagramian's 1st Baltic army.

Two armies pounded at the central front, from the Pripiet marshes to the Ukraine—Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's White Russians and General Nikolai F. Vatutin's 1st Ukrainians.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev with his 2nd Ukrainians and Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky with his 3rd Ukrainians provided the Soviet pushing force from the middle Dnieper to the Black Sea.

On January 4, 1944, the Russians rode across the Polish border. In March, as they drew closer and closer to the outskirts of the Reich, Hitler occupied his satellite states of Hungary and Romania. It was something of a futile gesture. The next month Konev leaped the Bug River, then the Dniester, and stormed into Bessarabia. Two German armies fled so fast they left virtually all their equipment behind. The 1st Ukrainians, now headed by Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as a replacement for the ailing Vatutin, stormed into Tarnopol on the approaches to Slovakia.

By the end of April the Nazis held only 140,000 square miles of Soviet-claimed territory. They had been driven back 900 miles from Stalingrad, and a graphic story of their "crusade against the Bolsheviks" now was told in the black-bordered obituary columns of their newspapers.

In Italy, winter and Kesselring's defenses bogged the Allies. On January 22, in an attempt to break the deadlock, Clark made another landing behind the Nazi lines at Anzio, 30 miles south of Rome. For 48 hours the invasion appeared destined for speedy success. Then, in the south, to prevent the Allies from moving up to meet the landing force, Anzio approached Salerno in bloodiness and Allied desperation, but warships and planes again helped save the beachhead. Monte Cassino monastery became a key Nazi defense point in the south. The Allies bombed the abbey, but Kesselring simply put more pillboxes in its rubble.

In May British and Polish troops broke the Cassino line and by the end of the month the Anzio forces also smashed out of their beachhead to join the main American units in the Pontine marshes. On June 4 Clark's weary veterans were under the spires of St. Peter's.

THE NAVY EXPLODES TRUK

THE MacArthur-Nimitz drives continued moving irresistibly in the Pacific. The General began the new year with a quick thrust that secured Sadori near Finschhafen, almost without opposition and then sent his First Cavalry Division to grab Manus in the Admiralty Islands, one of the best sea and air bases in the Pacific.

But the Rising Sun still felt safe on New Guinea for the Japanese had built at Wewak one of the most powerful garrisons in their outlying empire. MacArthur simply by-passed Wewak in a "swift, massive stroke." In April he jumped to Hollandia and nearby Aitape and easily won his beaches against the weakened opposition. And when the out-guessed Japanese moved up from Wewak, MacArthur had defenses ready to kill them.

The Yanks now could almost see the Philippines ahead. In May they moved on the Wakde Islands, 115 miles west of Hollandia, and landed on Biak, off western New Guinea's coast. There were only a few more jumps to come—and then vengeance for Bataan.

Nimitz took a different route. From the Gilberts his planes and warships under the command of Admiral Spruance ripped the Marshalls to the north, and on January 31 troops landed on the atoll of Majuro to find the Japanese had fled. This was a magnificent gift, for Majuro had a fine naval anchorage well suited to the Navy's needs, and while Marines moved up to Roi and Namur and Army forces climbed onto Kwajalein, carriers under Admiral Marc Mitscher already were resting in its waters.

The carriers soon moved, along with battleships, cruisers and destroyers, up to the most dreaded enemy base in the whole central Pacific. This was mysterious, rocky Truk, the "Japanese Pearl Har-

bor." It was believed Truk would cost many thousands of lives if taken by direct assault. Yet something had to be done about it before the inner ridges of the Japanese empire could be cracked. Two days of sea and air bombardment left the enemy's shipping broken and sunk, his planes bullet-ridden on the ground and splattered from crashes in the waters. Army Liberators took up the attack and soon once-terrifying Truk ceased to be a threat. The Japanese Navy decided it was too unsafe for a fleet base. It was "neutralized."

EISENHOWER WINDS UP

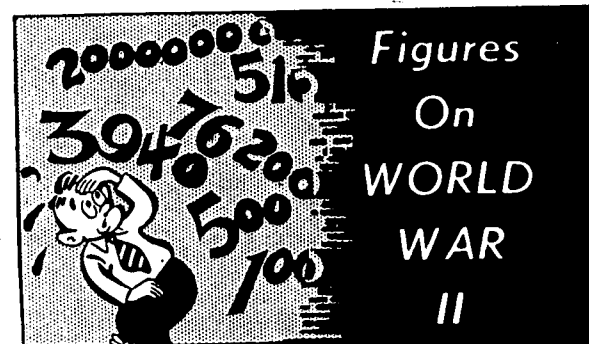
GENERAL EISENHOWER went to England in January, the announced Supreme Allied commander for the invasion. The broad-faced, friendly Texas-born general had proved his ability to work with British and French in North Africa and Sicily. Now he was to combine all the forces in the west into a solid front.

Already books full of plans had been approved by Roosevelt and Churchill, by the American Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; the Navy Commander in Chief, Admiral Ernest King, and an array of gold-braided military men in Washington and London.

If he were concerned about the risks in this tremendous problem of invasion—perhaps the greatest military problem any commander ever faced in history—he could at least be assured that he would have an incredible amount of strength with which to solve it.

The British were speculating wryly then of the chances of their island sinking under the weight of Allied troops and equipment concentrated on it. The entire countryside became a vast network of invasion supply dumps with mountains of munitions above and beneath the ground. There were millions of bullets, incendiaries by the thousands, ton after ton of bombs. Motor trucks and tanks were stationed on parking grounds that stretched as far as the eye could see.

More and more supplies were coming, too.



TOTAL U. S. military personnel, men and women, reached a maximum of approximately 12,500,000 with 8,300,000 men, 100,000 WACs and 45,500 nurses and other women in the Army; 3,300,000 men, 82,000 WAVES and 11,000 nurses in the Navy; 161,500 men and 10,000 SPARS in the Coast Guard; 458,000 men and 18,400 women in the Marines.

World War II out more than 75,000,000 persons under arms. Here are estimated figures on the maximum armed forces of the main belligerents: United States 12,500,000; British Empire 9,500,000; Russia 20,000,000; France 3,500,000; China 5,000,000; Germany 8,500,000; Japan 4,000,000; Italy 1,300,000.

Government estimates of war costs, civilian and military, made at the end of the war, included: \$87,860,000,000 in France, \$4,452,660,775 in Belgium, \$3,019,200,000 in Holland, \$2,488,034,000 in Norway and \$2,000,000,000 in Denmark. Certain costs were still rising and others were so intangible as to be impossible to estimate in cash, government officials stated.

Americans paid \$119,346,259,000 in taxes during war time... a peak of 10,300,000 workers was reached for the U. S. munitions industry alone—approximately one munitions-maker for every man in the Army or Navy... American soldiers fired more than a billion rounds of small arms ammunition... Office of Price Administration regulations applied to some 8,000,000 articles and services... U. S. blood donors gave a total of 13,300,000 pints for the armed forces... America produced 60,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant ships and lost 7,000,000 tons... The nation's railroads handled some 32,000,000 Army troops in organized movements.

through waters in which it now was perilous for the U-boats to travel. This in itself was a major triumph. Allied shipbuilders and merchant mariners had fought a ship-by-ship battle with the German subs in 1942, with the United States and Britain straining to put more vessels on the sea than the Nazis could send below it. But in 1943 the Allies began to win. Radar, which had helped in the battle of Britain, was used extensively to search out U-boat positions. More destroyer escorts were added to convoys. Planes patrolled great areas of the convoy routes. By the end of 1943, the Battle of the Atlantic had become primarily the enemy's headache, for more U-boats than Allied ships were being sunk.

Eisenhower named an Anglo-American staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder became his deputy commander; Admiral Sir Bertram Home Ramsay was to head the naval operations, with Admiral A. G. Kirk leading the American task force. Over the air forces was Air Chief Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory. General Spaatz was to direct American bombers based in England and Italy with General Doolittle heading the Eighth Air Force in Britain.

The beret-wearing "Monty" was assigned to direct the ground forces—and there was a pleasant augury in the fact that he would again meet the Marshal Rommel he had so clearly out-toxed in the desert. General Omar N. Bradley was named America's chief ground officer.

In early 1944, the first specific phase of the invasion began in the air.

BOMBERS BLAZE THE PATH

"NAZI COMMUNIQUE: Terror bombers of the R.A.F. were over Germany today. They destroyed a hospital and a church. The Luftwaffe shot down 867 planes. Only one of our cities is missing."

THAT was the tenor of a story told by Allied pilots and bombardier crews in Britain in 1944 and it pointed up as much as anything the effect the air assault was having on the Reich.

In November, 1943, the R.A.F. had opened a new offensive against Berlin to knock out the ball-bearing plants on which Hitler's wheeled army depended, and the raids continued on an even greater scale in 1944. By February 15, when an estimated 1,000 bombers cascaded almost 3,000 tons in a half-hour attack, more than 28,000 tons were dropped on the capital in this winter campaign. Blockbusters snapped electric cables, broke water mains, tumbled buildings. Then incendiary bombs were dropped, followed by more blockbusters that splashed flames over the city. It was reported that Berlin was dying, her railroad stations destroyed, more than half her homes demolished.

The Nazis put all their defensive hopes in fighter planes. But a "second front" would succeed only if Goering's fighters were held off from the invasion channels and landing beaches. Allied air forces were given orders to destroy those fighters in the factories, on the ground, and in the skies.

On Saturday night, February 19, the R.A.F. struck at a Messerschmitt assembly factory at Leipzig. The next day the Americans returned. At the same time the AAF bombed fighter-plane factories at Brunswick, Oschersleben and Bernberg.

That night the R.A.F. went in again. On Monday Doolittle sent his heavies in and on Tuesday they were joined by bombers from Italy. The two forces struck again on Thursday and on Friday more than 2,000 planes blasted aircraft factories at Regensburg, Augsburg, Furtch and Stuttgart.

Official reports said only: "Enemy fighter resistance was on a reduced scale."

But, said General H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the U. S. Army Air Forces, "those five days changed the history of the air war."

Production was stopped completely at some of the plants and slowed at others. Instead of Nazi plane output being quadrupled as planned, it fell to less than that of August, 1942. Goering lost 692 craft in the air and many more on the ground.

In the five days the AAF lost 244 big bombers and 33 fighter planes. But now the Luftwaffe would have to conserve its dwindled force and rise to battle only when the odds were strongly with it. Now the bombers went after oil refineries and synthetic plants to cut the flow of fuel to the coming front.

Next were the railroads over which the Wehrmacht would have to move reinforcements. Fighters and bombers roared up and down the continent from the Netherlands to the Pyrenees, shooting up enemy airfields, railroad yards and freight trains.

In May every major bridge over the Seine River from Paris to Le Havre was smashed. Now if Eisenhower struck at Calais, the Nazi garrison

in Normandy would be unable to swing up against him for weeks. If he struck at Normandy, the troops at Calais would be blocked.

IKE SWEATS IT OUT

EISENHOWER was on a spot. His invasion would have to be in late spring or early summer to give the air force long days in which to make its superiority count. The spring tide would expose the Nazi beach obstacles at low water and enable engineers to try to break them.

The commander's weather prophets had picked the date—June 5, 1944. On June 1 troops began loading. More than 4,000 ships assembled in ports along the English coast and at Belfast.

On June 3, the winds began blowing and the clouds dropped low. Early the next morning Eisenhower postponed the invasion. The weather prophets then predicted better weather for the 6th, but they could not tell how long it would last.

Allied leaders watched their barometers and sweated. They had estimated four days of good weather would be needed to insure success. Landings on the 6th under poor conditions could be disastrous. But if they were postponed again the tides and other factors would not be right until June 19. And too many persons now knew invasion was on its way. The secret might reach the Nazis.

Eisenhower grimly decided to risk it on the 6th. Before dawn black-faced paratroopers, loaded with so much equipment they could hardly walk, seated themselves along the benches of huge transport planes. Airborne infantrymen eased themselves into gliders between jeeps and guns. Fighter pilots stepped into the cockpits of their planes. Battleship crews, holding the rails at their stations as their vessels plowed through the Bay of the Seine, squinted through the mist to catch sight of the coast of France. Thousands of ships, fast and slow, arrived at their assigned places in an almost incredible demonstration of split-second timing.

This was the invasion. This was the biggest thing of its kind in the history of the world.

INVASION

THE plans called for the Americans to land at two beachheads — "Omaha," in the Vierville-Colleville sector of the bay and "Utah," near St. Martin-de-Varreville. The British and Canadians were to move in near Caen.

Warships shelled the beach areas. Rockets zoomed from converted landing craft. Heavy bombers roared up and down the coast, blasting pillboxes and other defenses through the thick clouds with their radar range-finders. Other bombers sped farther inland, hitting airfields, troop concentrations, railways, truck convoys, communication centers—everything within a radius of 100 miles the Nazis might use against the invaders. Fighter planes sought out the Luftwaffe but found few Nazis in the skies. The airborne troops landed behind the coast, dynamiting rail lines, cutting communications, seizing crossroads.

The huge armada of landing craft moved to shore. Infantry assault troops went first. Sprayed with machine gun fire, they raced up the beaches to pick out the pillboxes.

Then tanks roared in, followed by engineers who would try to dynamite the criss-crossed poles of wood and concrete strung along the shallow water to halt the landing craft.

As the engineers began their work in the chilly, waist-deep surf, mortar and artillery shells burst all around them. Machine gun bullets whistled into the water. The wounded frantically clutched the poles and the torn bodies of the dead floated onto the beaches.

The landing craft now moving in could not unload in water. They needed the beach desperately. But the obstructions still held them off.

One hope was left. The craft smashed head-on into the obstacles. Some hung helplessly. Others foundered. But most of them got past.

The invasion was less than half an hour old. More engineers came ashore to clear the beach of mines and set up traffic lanes for tanks and heavy guns. New infantry raced in with heavy mortars, anti-tank and machine guns. Trucks and bulldozers began to appear.

In three hours more than 20,000 men were ashore at the three beachheads, and German defenses were weakening. At Omaha beach, the Yanks ran unexpected into a Nazi counterattack division on maneuvers and slowed down. Omaha's coast defenses proved powerful, and the low clouds prevented bombing as effectively as had been planned.

But the beachheads were building up fast. Infantry divisions were formed as more and more landing craft banged through. Boxes of ammunition piled up. Tanks rumbled up the slopes and inland.

When darkness closed in on June 6, 1944, three big spots on the Normandy coastline were cluttered with bulldozers, tractors, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, mortar artillery, jeeps, trucks, bullets, shells, and many thousands of men who had breached the

The 'Big Three' As They Met At Teheran



(Left to right) Premier Stalin; President Roosevelt; Prime Minister Churchill.

Fortress of Europe and set the stage for some of the mightiest battles of the war.

ENTER THE "MULBERRIES"

AT the end of invasion day, the Allies had 150,000 men ashore. The push across the Normandy peninsula began.

The Germans had expected the invasion at Calais since a landing at Seine Bay would leave Eisenhower far from a big port to handle reinforcements. Even now they thought the Normandy offensive might be a feint, and Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt, in over-all command, temporarily hesitated in mounting a large counter-attack. But he had large garrisons defending the ports on the peninsula and the Allies, he reasoned, would be unable to bring in enough supplies over the open beaches.

The British had foreseen this problem and long before had laid an astute plan before General Ike. Now the plan began to work.

As part of the invasion armada a fleet of tugs chugged out from England, hauling concrete caissons. On the beaches Seabees sank the caissons to form a breakwater. Inside the breakwater floating pierheads were set up, and pontoon roadways ran from the pierheads to the beach. These artificial harbors were called "Mulberries." There were two of them, capable of handling large ships—one at the Omaha beach, and one in the British sector at Arromanches. Five smaller breakwaters—"Gooseberries"—were set up by sinking old warships and merchant ships just off the beaches to provide a refuge for smaller craft in rough weather.

The ingenious scheme solved the port problem. During the first week the Allies moved over the "Mulberries" and "Gooseberries" 74,000 troops, 10,000 vehicles and 17,000 tons of supplies.

The beachhead widened slowly. Bradley's men took the ancient cathedral center of Bayeux on the 7th, and cautiously edged into the little village of Ste.-Mere-Eglise two days later. Rommel brought up his tanks against Caen and the battle with Montgomery for that vital anchor of the invasion line flowed back and forth while the city itself was hammered brick by brick. By the end of the week the Americans were a third of the way across the peninsula, and their planes were covering the battlefields from landing strips in France.

The blockade by air now paid dividends. Nazis trying to move south found bridges smashed, rail road lines bombed out, highways pitted. Truck convoys critically needed at the front had to be everywhere. Whole divisions were immobilized for days.

While Montgomery held Rommel, Bradley shot across the peninsula to close it off and then swung up along the road to Cherbourg.

Off the beachheads the weather gods now had an ironic fling. The wind freshened during the night of June 18 and then really began to blow. The caissons in the Omaha "Mulberry" broke apart. By the time the storm ended on June 22, more than

300 ships had been thrown up onto the beach—many of them wrecked beyond salvage.

June 19, the day the storm reached its greatest fury, was the day Eisenhower would have chosen for invasion had he failed to go through with it on the 6th.

Allied warships now moved over to blast Cherbourg and the Yanks fought through the streets to take the city on June 27. Engineers swarmed in to get the harbors working. The battle for France lay ahead.

NAZIS TRY THE ROBOTS

BRITONS who saw the end of their long ordeal approaching with the invasion of France got a shock only six days later. On June 12 "the things" started coming into London.

"The things" were eerie. As they shot across the sky their tails of flame lit up the blacked-out London night. There was a hideous roar as they came close, a moment of dead and menacing silence and then thunder of falling buildings, shattering glass and the cries of the wounded and dying.

The Nazis called them their V-1—their Vergeltungswaffe, their "vengeance weapon." Britons called them "doodlebugs" and "buzz-bombs." They were small, pilotless, jet-propelled aircraft, sent off from launching platforms 100 or more miles away. They skimmed over the roof tops day and night, at speeds of almost 400 miles an hour.

The English who had suffered through the blitz of 1940 went back into their cellars and subway barracks. Barrage balloons were rushed in to form a ring around the city. New anti-aircraft stations sprang up along the coast. Fighter pilots patrolled the skies to shoot "the things" in flight.

In the first week 17 per cent of the robots were shot down. In the second the percentage rose to 24, in the third to 27, in the fourth to 40. But the Vergeltungswaffe was a relatively cheap weapon for the Nazis to make and use. And no matter how successful their defense against it, Britons knew they would not be safe until the launching sites were overrun.

HITLER GETS BLITZED

BUZZ-BOMBS were expected to make it up to Herr Schultz, the German man in the street, for having been bombed out of his own home by the Allies. But Herr Schultz had many other worries on his mind, and the heels he once shouted when the trail of swastikas led to the gates of Stalingrad now were lowered to a whisper.

Everywhere the news was bad. It was obvious to Herr Schultz that another ally soon would be out of the war, for the Russians in a summer offensive beginning June 10 had broken the Mannerheim line and captured Viipuri, Finland's second largest city. It was obvious, too, that East Prussia, the Balkans and western Poland would soon

CARRIERS LED THE WAY INTO THE HEART OF JAPAN'S EMPIRE

be endangered. In July the Soviets were thundering into Lithuania, moving up to Warsaw, and heading for the great oil center of Ploesti in Romania. In Italy, Alexander had driven up to the Gothic line on the approaches to the Po Valley.

But it was at home that Herr Schultz found most to moan about. Most of his beloved city of Berlin lay in ruins. Food was growing dangerously short, and after one of the Allies' big raids he had to stand in line for hours just to get some water. Der Fuehrer's Gestapo frowned on discussions of these hardships, and if Herr Schultz openly expressed fears that Germany might be traveling the path of 1918 he would find himself in a concentration camp.

The number of Germans who, like Schultz, saw disaster written on the wall grew rapidly after the invasion; and notable among the "defeatists" were many generals whose advice Hitler had brushed aside in favor of his intuition. General von Paulus, who was taken by the Russians at Stalingrad, broadcast from Moscow, along with many other captured generals, urging the Germans to overthrow Hitler's mad leadership.

Inside the Reich a plot brewed to eliminate der Fuehrer. On July 20 a "clique of criminal elements" engineered a bombing of a room where Hitler was conferring with his aides, but Hitler suffered only some burns, injuries to a hand and the loss, it was reported, of his trousers. Goebbels called the escape "an act of provocation."

Hitler then announced the clique would be "exterminated quite ruthlessly," and turned the job over to Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler. Colonel-General Ludwig Beck, former chief of the German General Staff, was announced as "no longer among living persons," and many other officers were liquidated.

The Gestapo roamed Berlin, searching for everyone who looked suspicious. Weary Schultz would have to wait for some other way for the war to end.

BATTLE OF FRANCE, II

It had been slow going for Bradley on the Normandy peninsula, tortuously working his way down through the hedgerows which stalled tank movements and enabled the Nazis to make a stand behind every field. But during early July he had a chance to amass new forces and secretly he put General Patton's 3rd Army into position to await a breakthrough. Marshal Montgomery was poised at Caen to hold off the Nazis while the Americans swung around the end.

The Yanks got rolling on July 26. Bradley's 1st Army with tremendous aerial support tore a hole in the enemy line and Patton's tanks raced through. It was a mad, wild dash. Tanks with whooping infantrymen astride roared out of St. Lo, one spearhead driving to cut off the Brittany peninsula while another shot down the road to Rennes.

Air force fighter-bombers—called "Jabo" by the fearing foe—chopped Nazi rear lines. Pilots carried maps strapped to their legs and were notified by radio when the advance changed the bomb line. But Patton soon was out-racing the maps.

The 3rd's tanks swung around at the Loire river and headed north. There were 300,000 Germans south of the Loire who might have crushed their rear. But Patton counted on the air force to protect them. Every time the Germans tried to attack they found fighters and light bombers swooping all over them.

Meanwhile, the rest of the Allied forces were squeezing the enemy north of Caen. The Nazis tried to pull back toward the Seine. A strafing plane caught Rommel and gave him injuries that resulted in his death.

Three armies clung to the Nazi heels—the British 2nd under General Miles C. Dempsey, the Canadian 1st under General Henry D. G. Crerar, and the U. S. 1st under General Courtney H. Hodges. The "Red Ball" express, a huge fleet of trucks, raced down the highways in an unending 24-hour a day stream with oil from a pipeline which had been run under the channel from England to France.

The Allies almost bagged the retreating Germans at Falaise-Ardenne, but a large part of the enemy pulled out safely. The rest was badly mauled.

Then another invasion hit the south of France. Two armies—one American, one French, under the over-all command of General Jacob Devers—hit five beaches between Marseilles and Nice and soon were sweeping up the Mediterranean coast with strong support from the French underground.

But the main spotlight was on the hectic race in the north. By August 20 the Allies were at the Seine. Inside Paris French patriots began slugging with the Nazi garrison.

In the east the heat was on the Nazis, too. On August 22 the Russians outflanked Warsaw and were swinging on to Bucharest. On August 23 the Romanians jumped out of the war. On August 25 they jumped in again—against Germany.

On this same day a French armored division roared past the Eiffel Tower and liberated Paris. Other Allied forces were far beyond the city, now joyously hysterical, although snipers still swept streets with machine gun fire. Patton's spearheads shot across the Marne and into the World War I battlefields—Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Soissons—and by September 9 were nearing Metz. Meanwhile the British had overrun the robot bomb launching platforms along the coast and were speeding into Holland. Hodges raced over the Luxembourg border September 11 and the next day was in Germany. The U. S. 7th Army, speeding up from the south, joined Patton's forces. The Canadians fought into Le Havre.

By now supply lines were stretched almost to a breaking point. Transports and troop carriers took off from England, filled with five-gallon gasoline cans to feed tanks and jeeps. But the Allied forces were too oil-hungry to be satisfied with dribbles. On September 15, with six armies standing on or near the formidable Siegfried Line, the general offensive slowed to a stop.

Eisenhower decided to try a long-shot plunge over the line. He sent a special airborne army of American, British, Dutch and Polish paratroopers leaping over the Maas, Waal and Rhine rivers behind the enemy in Holland. The paratroops seized a bridge at Nijmegen and Dempsey's British rushed up to hold it. But the English paratroops reaching for vital Arnhem on the enemy side of the Rhine lost out when ferocious counter-attacks closed in around them.

The road to Germany was not yet wide open.

THE FIGHTING LADY MOVES AHEAD

WHILE the Nazis reeled back under pressure from west, east and south, from the air and from the underground, a devastatingly powerful striking force was unleashed against the Japanese.

The force was the aircraft carrier, now enthroned as the queen of the seas, with her escort of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

There were now some 75 carriers in the fleet and they were virtually free to roam as they pleased. They had become the forerunners of invasion, sending off speedy fighters and bombers to soften up enemy installations, to clear the airfields and skies of enemy planes, to pound the ground ahead of invaders surging up the beaches, to isolate battlefields and throw up a shield of bombs and torpedoes against enemy attempts to bring in reinforcements.

Capture of the Marshalls gave the top carrier admirals—Marc Mitscher and John S. McCain—great bases from which to mount new attacks. But by 1944 America's naval forces became almost self-sufficient. With a completely new and almost incredible system of supply trains consisting of tankers, storage vessels and floating drydocks, it was possible for the fighting ships to stay at sea for months. Meeting a supply train hundreds of miles from land they could take on oil, ammunition, food, thousands of conveniences like cigarettes, candy bars, shaving cream and tooth paste.

The Japanese now could never know where the carriers would strike, and once a strike started they could never tell when it might end. The resources of America's fleet seemed to be inexhaustible.

On June 11 a tremendous carrier force appeared off the islands of Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Pagan and Rota in the Marianas islands, 1,500 miles from Tokyo. It was the first announced appearance of Mitscher's "Task Force 58," a fast and mighty armada with perhaps 20 carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and other warships.

For three days torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters roared over the islands, slashing through

Three Allied Warriors



Gen. T. A. Blamey led Australians, was MacArthur's deputy. Gen. H. D. G. Crerar led the 1st Canadian Army. Charles de Gaulle was leader of Free French Forces.

strong enemy opposition to attack airfields, supply dumps, harbors and the ships in them. On June 15 the Marianas were ripe for invasion.

INTO THE MARIANAS

MARINES and soldiers went onto Saipan, fortified by the Japanese for over 30 years, the headquarters for all enemy forces in the central Pacific, and the administrative hub of the entire Marianas chain.

While the landing craft sped toward shore, Mitscher sent some carriers toward the Volcano and Bonin islands to pound at the volcanic rocks the Japanese called Iwo Jima and Chichi Jima. The attacks on enemy airfields there prevented the foe from sending land-based air support to the Marianas.

The main body of the carrier-battleship force, under Admiral Spruance, remained to support the landings. Spruance soon learned the Japanese navy was coming down to fight. Planes from American carriers and planes from Japanese flattops met over Guam. It was a day-long engagement of screeching dives and dog fights, and when the Navy's "turkey shoot" had ended 402 enemy planes out of a total of 545 that had been seen were out of action. American losses in this first battle of the Philippine Sea were 17 planes and four ships damaged.

American pilots went after the enemy's surface ships at extreme range next day, and straggled back through the perils of the night with reports of two carriers, two destroyers and a tanker sunk, and 11 ships including three carriers and a battleship damaged. It was a decisive victory, although 73 U. S. planes with fuel tanks dry fell at sea. Land operations could now proceed without danger of enemy reinforcements.

Nevertheless Saipan was rough and bloody, with scenes of slaughter at places the Yanks appropriately named Hell's Pocket and Death Valley. But the invaders went ahead grimly and the island was announced secured on July 9.

Saipan's fall led to the collapse of Premier Hideki Tojo and his cabinet. A new Japanese cabinet was formed under General Kuniaki Koiso.

On July 21, after almost a month-long sea and air bombardment of the island, the Americans invaded Guam. Marines and soldiers squeezed both sides of the Orote peninsula and met a hot reception on the beaches. But the Yanks, for the first time in their long comeback drive, now were fighting on an American island and for the first time a native population was waiting to greet them.

While other Marines invaded and cleared nearby Tinian, the Yanks moved into Guam's hills. After a slow, cave-by-cave advance they announced they held complete control on August 10. Truk now was fully exposed and at the mercy of land-based bombers from the north and the south.

Hardly had the smoke cleared before the Seabees, the Navy's corps of construction men who could fight as well as build, were on the Marianas, laying long coral airfields and repairing Guam's harbors.

The clue to the value of those airfields had been given the Japanese only the day after the Saipan landing, when they got their first view of another great American war achievement—the B-29 Superfortress.

Striking from a base in China on which had dropped the sweat of almost three-quarters of a million peasants, the Superfortress fulfilled all the fears the enemy had felt when his homeland first was raided by Doolittle's bombers in 1942.

It was the mightiest airplane in the world. It could fly 3,000-mile missions almost casually and drop a tremendous load of bombs along the way. With its four 2,200 horsepower engines, its 55,000 numbered parts, its 129 electric motors, 26 motor-generators, 15,000 feet of electric wiring and electrically operated accessories, pressure cabins to enable it to fly high in the stratosphere, its central fire-control system and computers that increased the accuracy of its gunnery, it could be described only by superlatives.

The first Superfortress raid against Japan hit Yawata, on Kyushu, the enemy's southernmost island. On August 10 the B-29s went over Nagasaki a Japanese shipping center, in the longest range bombing operation in history.

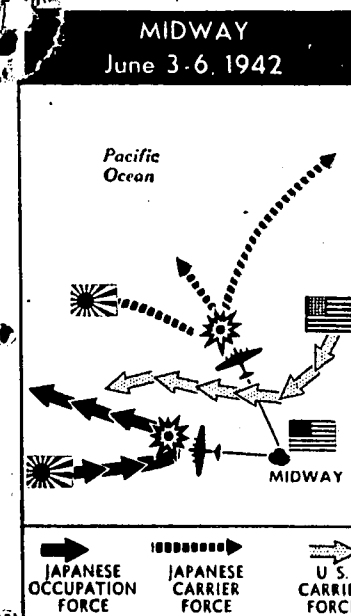
Tokyo was stunned by the new super-bomber, but its radio consoled itself: "We should not think that we have been passively attacked, but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

COMEBACK IN BURMA

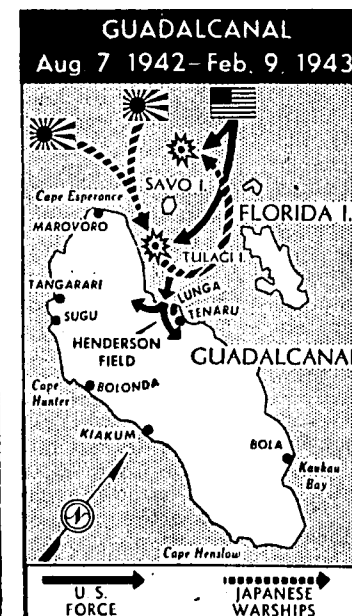
BESIDES the woe caused by Saipan and the Superfortresses, the Japanese now also had real troubles on their hands in Burma.

For two years since the dark day in 1942 when

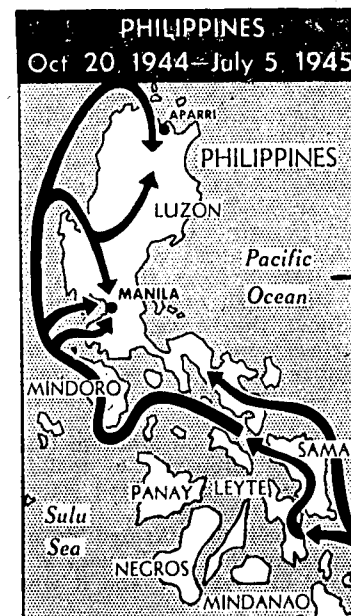
Somewhere Sea And Land Campaigns That Helped To Smash Japan



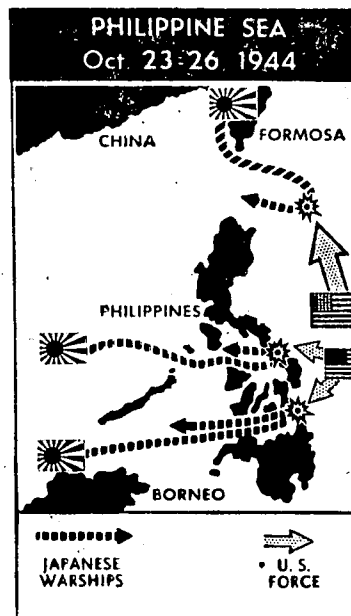
When carrier and land-based planes beat back enemy forces off Midway, they gave the Japanese fleet its first major defeat in 350 years and turned the tide of the war.



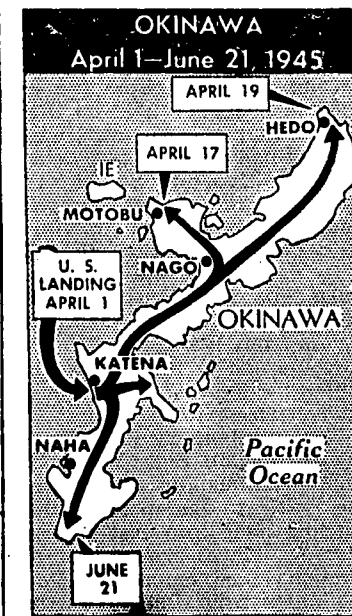
The Battle of Guadalcanal was the first in America's comeback campaign. The sea engagement of Nov. 13-15 (shown) prevented new troop landings against the Marines.



MacArthur began his Philippine comeback with a landing on Leyte and then moved up to Samar, Mindoro and Luzon. This campaign gave bases to mount an invasion of Japan.



Three enemy forces were routed when they attempted to halt the Leyte landing operations. The Japanese lost 26 big ships and thereafter ceased to be a major naval threat.



Invasion of Okinawa brought the Yanks only 325 miles from the Japanese mainland. The U. S. already had airbases here from which to blitz Japan when the surrender bid came.

General Joseph T. Stilwell had trudged out of the Burmese jungle into India with the bitter statement, "I claim we took a hell of a beating and it's humiliating as hell," the enemy had been able to keep a grip on Myitkyina in north Burma and block supplies for China over the Burma Road.

Now the tide was turning. After his retreat, Stilwell had trained and equipped a Chinese army and started back from the hamlet of Ledo in the Himalayas. As he pushed through the leech-infested jungle a road was built behind him. The British had moved down the coast, headed toward Rangoon.

There had been sporadic raids on Japanese positions conceived by the British general Orde C. Wingate, and in March, 1944, a winged commando force led by America's colorful, dashing Colonel Philip Cochran and including one-time child movie star Jackie Coogan dropped down on vital enemy supply and message centers southeast of Myitkyina.

The Chinese fought down from Yunnan to meet with Stilwell's forces and complete the new lifeline to China. In May they put Myitkyina under siege and took it on August 3.

MacArthur now was ready to hit again. On September 15, after his bombers had thoroughly pounded the island of Halmahera northwest of New Guinea, his troops stepped beyond it to Morotai, only 300 miles from the Philippines.

At the same time, Marines plunged onto the small coral island of Peleliu in the Palau island group to clear a path for great invasion forces massed at a base MacArthur had built at Hollandia.

Morotai was relatively easy. Peleliu was not. The Marines had to overcome a counterattack on the beachhead that was one of the war's most violent. The enemy holed up in "Bloody Nose" mountains and came out to strike at night. Marine patrols spent days trying to find one sniper.

Blood ran thick for a month while the caves were blasted, one by one. Meanwhile other Yanks landed on Angaur, Ngesebus and Kongaur islands in the same chain.

When the Palau were secured American casualties had reached 6,700. There were 13,500 dead and imprisoned Japanese.

"I HAVE RETURNED"

FOR a month the flattops had been busy on the Philippines, and now MacArthur was ready to redeem his pledge.

He sent forces under General Walter Krueger to make a surprise landing on little Leyte, midway in the chain between Luzon and Mindanao. The original plans had called for a first invasion at Mindanao in November, but carrier attacks against Leyte brought out such little opposition and guerrillas told of such enemy weakness that Nimitz and MacArthur agreed to hit that island first, and soon.

On October 20, MacArthur proclaimed to the Filipinos: "I have returned. Rally to me. Let the indomitable spirit of Bataan and Corregidor lead on."

But Leyte became more difficult than the Americans had expected.

There was first the question of Hirohito's fleet, which had held itself aloof from battle, awaiting a chance to strike. It saw an opportunity to break up MacArthur's landings.

On October 23 two American submarines observed the foe's southern fleet moving up from Singapore for Surigao and San Bernardino straits, and reported to Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, whose U. S. Seventh Fleet was standing off Leyte to the east. Then the submarines moved into the enemy procession, sank two cruisers and damaged a third.

Fast carrier airmen of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, east of Luzon's northern tip, joined the attack while Kinkaid's battlewagons moved in to battle at Surigao Strait.

Another enemy force now was steaming down from Japan, and Halsey turned north to meet it. Some of his planes sped to support Kinkaid's outnumbered carrier forces attempting to hold the enemy units pushing through San Bernardino Strait.

At Surigao the officer in tactical command, Admiral J. B. Oldendorf, put his lighter forces on each side of the approaching column and ran his cruisers and battleships in a line across the strait. In this manner he "crossed the T"—the naval equivalent of a hole-in-one—and the Japanese were neatly trapped. They lost two battleships and three destroyers almost before they could open fire. A heavy cruiser and a destroyer escaped, but airmen soon caught and sank the cruiser.

At San Bernardino a running fight developed. When contact was broken off the Japanese had lost the pride of their navy, the new battleship Musashi. Three of their cruisers and three destroyers also were sunk, and another battleship was damaged. America's losses were heavy, too—two escort carriers, two destroyers and a destroyer escort sunk, four other warships damaged, 105 planes lost.

At Cape Engano, off northern Luzon, Halsey's planes probably sank two heavy cruisers and a light cruiser, blew the bow off a destroyer, and damaged four battleships and other cruisers and destroyers.

The Navy called this second Battle of the Philippine Sea "one of the decisive victories of the war." Back on Leyte, the rains came in torrents. Tanks bogged in deep mud and the Japanese across the island's mountains at Ormoc Bay became menacing. MacArthur threw a one-two punch: he sent one division across the island to the south of the enemy concentration, and landed another behind the foe in the bay. The punch worked.

Meanwhile, other forces had moved onto the adjoining island of Samar where a well-knit army of Filipino guerrillas had arisen to harass Hirohito's occupiers.

Prospects for the rest of the Philippine campaign looked bright, and on December 15 the Yanks sped up for another landing at the island of Mindoro. But suddenly, on the other side of the world, the Allied position changed.

THE NAZIS STRIKE BACK

"WE'LL hang our washing on the Siegfried Line" was a popular ditty of British troops sitting out the "phony" war in the fall of 1939, but it took five years to make the song come true.

After the Arnhem attempt failed, the Allies settled down to the long, slow business of whacking at the German's westwall. Patton's 3rd captured Metz and inched toward the Saar with its rich reserves of coal. General Alexander M. Patch's 7th

joined with the French 1st under General Jean de Latre de Tassigny to battle the German forces still on the French side of the Rhine. In the north, the British 2nd, the U. S. 9th under General William H. Simpson, and Hodges' 1st, which had made a shambles of Aachen before entering it, plodded up to the Roer River before Cologne.

Concentrating in secret, Von Rundstedt found a weak spot in the Ardennes forest south of Aachen. He struck on December 16. Soon his tanks were shooting into Luxembourg.

The Allied civilian world gulped. As the Nazis plowed into Belgium—while some Belgians hurriedly fled the flags with which they had greeted the Americans—the objective appeared to be the fortress of Liege, and then Antwerp and the sea, to cut off the Yanks and Tommies in the north. A bigger Dunkerque might be in the making.

Eisenhower calmly ordered his forces to keep the Nazis away from the coast by pushing their spearheads west instead of south. Patton sped up to hammer the southern flank. Inside the Nazi waves two U. S. islands held—one at St. Vith, the other at Bastogne, where the 101st airborne division and other units had been sent in as reinforcements.

The Germans drawn in a seige ring around Bastogne sent in a surrender ultimatum. General Anthony C. McAuliffe, the division's acting commander, sent back a classic four letter reply: "Nuts!" The Yanks fought on and held.

Von Rundstedt's drive, hemmed in on north and south, carved out a chunk 60 miles deep. When bad weather hampered Allied air and tank operations, Patton ordered his chaplain to pray for clearing skies. The clouds lifted.

Patton rescued the Yanks at Bastogne on December 27, and by the end of the year the bulge was being hammered on all sides.

Nevertheless the Ardennes break-through was bitter news for Britain.

Hardly had the buzz-bombs been beaten, when the Nazis introduced another screaming terror weapon. This was V-2—a rocket bomb that flew into the stratosphere at a speed greater than sound, had greater ranges than V-1 and caused even greater havoc when it landed.

About 50 a week now came to London. Britons had no immediate defense. A "flying telephone pole" (that was its appearance) came streaking through the clouds. There was a great explosion. And only then could civilians hear the sound of its coming.

The Nazis shot many at Liege and at Antwerp, too, to try to destroy Allied use of the port. There were heavy casualties, with many pitiful scenes of mangled women and children. But London and Antwerp grimly continued in business. Planes searched and bombed the new launching sites—and weary Britons prayed they too would soon be overrun.

THE SATELLITES FALL

THE Nazis scarcely had time to gloat over their Ardennes counteroffensive and their V-2 weapon before the Russians were hammering them again. Since August, the Reds had driven the Nazis out

BIG ALLIED SQUEEZE FROM ALL SIDES COLLAPSED THE REICH

of Romania, had knocked Bulgaria out of the Axis and into the war against Hitler, and had won a second surrender from the Finns.

They had been held on the banks of the Vistula before Warsaw, however, where the Polish underground had risen up and held a large section of the city awaiting the Soviet arrival. The Poles had fought savagely, but without the assistance they had counted on, and growing desperately short of food and ammunition, they had finally given up.

By the end of the year, the Soviets were a few miles into East Prussia, traditional home grounds of Germany's war-minded Junkers. They still stood across from Warsaw but held one-fifth of Czechoslovakia and were beyond Budapest although they still were fighting the Nazis block by block in the Hungarian capital.

Now, on January 12, 1945, they were ready for a big drive again. Eight Red armies, numbering 4,000,000 men, lined up along the 600-mile front from the Baltic to Budapest. Within a week they were battling deep into east Prussia and overwhelming Warsaw. Two armies of Marshals Konev and Zhukov raced across the Polish plains, less than 100 miles from Berlin. Farther south, other Russians cut into Silesia, a vital mining and industrial area to which Nazi industries had been removed to escape the bombers from England. Hungary—the last of the satellites—dropped out of the war. Germany, for all practical purposes, was alone.

Quickly the clock was moving to midnight for the Reich. Early in February the Russians pulled up to the Oder River, only 40 miles from Berlin, and waited to draw up strength for the final plunge. Then Eisenhower hit again from the west.

UP TO THE RHINE

IN February the original "Big Two" met at Malta and the "Big Three" met at Yalta. Hitler's "flying telephone poles" already had failed to turn the tide of war and now the bottom also fell out of his long-used propaganda weapon: Suspicion and mistrust among the Allies. He had clung to a dim hope that somehow traditional capitalist distrust of communism, and vice versa, would split the Anglo-Americans from the Russians and give him the wedge to make a separate peace.

The now fourth-term President, the Prime Minister and the Premier dispelled that hope. They announced flatly that Germany was doomed. They laid plans to cement their relationships in a world organization to preserve postwar peace. Secretly, they made arrangements for Russian entry into the Japanese war once Hitler was disposed of.

Eisenhower planned to do his part of the disposing quickly. After the Ardennes break-through and the "Battle of the Bulge," Eisenhower's armies had moved cautiously through the winter snows. In the north, Crerar's Canadians started pressing down the west bank of the Rhine at Kleve. The British 2nd and U. S. 9th and 1st armies stood facing the Cologne plain. The heavily armored 3rd was deployed against the Saar. The American 7th and French 1st armies lined up in Alsace, ready to push up the historic river from the south.

On February 23 the offensive started rolling, accompanied by the now inevitable fierce artillery and aerial bombardment. Two armies hopped the Roer River and headed down the Cologne plains. The whole front broke open. Simpson's 9th sliced through the citadel of Muenchen Gladbach and reached the Rhine March 3. Hodges' 1st bulldozed across the Erft River and stormed Cologne to find a city almost dead from Allied bombings.

The fleeing Nazis had blown the big Rhine bridge at Cologne as well as other spans across the river. But the U. S. 1st army, rolling along the east bank, suddenly discovered a span intact.

It was the Remagen bridge. A platoon charged across the river, feverishly cutting demolition charges the Nazis had neglected to explode. More troops poured over: the picturesque span to establish a bridgehead.

Patton's 3rd now was on the loose, cutting zig-zag across the Saar, crushing the last resistance in a 32-mile stretch of the westwall east of Luxembourg, cutting across the Moselle and pushing huge pockets of befuddled prisoners into the 7th Army's dustpan.

While Alsace and the Saar were being thoroughly mopped, the forces in the north stood all along the river and prepared to spring.

BATAAN IS AVENGED

THE Japanese were taking a beating everywhere. Superfortresses now were bombing from the Marianas. Warships off the shores of Iwo Jima hurled tons of shells on that rocky little island, which stood along the line of flight from Saipan to Japan's home islands and had a radar station to warn Tokyo of the bombers' coming. Flat-tops

prowled the Pacific. The Allies were advancing in Burma, and bulldozers snorted along the last stretches of the Ledo-Burma Road.

Without fanfare or publicity, the Navy's "silent service"—the submarine fleet—was ranging the ocean, hitting at supply lines, searching enemy harbors, standing off breakwaters and sinking ships as they came out. Under Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, the underwater ships lurked in the China Seas, in wait for Japanese vessels coming up with their rich treasures from the East Indies. For months at a time their crews worked in cramped quarters, without the conveniences of sailors on the bigger surface ships or the applause that greeted the Navy's other sea and air successes. Yet they were cutting the very lifeline of Japan's maritime empire.

MacArthur had landed on Mindoro December 15, 1944, and he now prepared to make his most momentous jump—to the island of Luzon, to Manila, Bataan and Corregidor.

General Krueger's 8th Army hit the Luzon beaches at Lingayen Gulf on January 9. The Japanese had landed at that gulf, and it was a logical

A TALE OF TWO NAVIES

UNITED STATES		JAPAN	
1942	1945	1942	1945
16	23	12	1 (Damaged)
7	98	16	4 (2 Damaged)
37	71	43	4 (2 Damaged)
172	373	165	26
—	365	—	—
113	240	140	22 (6 German)
346	1,110	376	57

place to expect another invasion. Yet they were outsmarted.

They had concentrated artillery on the northerly shore, where the beaches led to firm land. Krueger's forces went in on the southern side, where rice paddies and marshes lay beyond the beach. Before the Japanese could recover the Yanks were past the marshland with low losses and were heading down the plains to Manila.

The Nipponese commander, General Yamashita, tried a series of delaying actions. But most of his tanks and other mechanized equipment were knocked out in a battle at San Manuel.

Filipino guerrillas and American fugitives from Corregidor who had hidden in the hills during the occupation arose to hit the enemy's rear and pass on information they had gathered about Japanese concentrations.

As the Yanks rolled down from Lingayen, two other landings were made—one near Subic Bay, designed to close off Bataan and prevent a last enemy stand, and the other to the south of Manila.

MacArthur, in his long drive back, had often emphasized that his mind was on the fate of the survivors of Corregidor. Now a series of daring raids on prison camps began to free the Bataan death marchers. On January 23 the Yanks overran Camp O'Donnell with its grass-covered graves of thousands of prisoners who had died of starvation and disease. On January 30, a hand-picked Ranger battalion sneaked 25 miles behind the enemy and raced into Cabatuan prison to free 513 Americans. Four days later, a motorized flying column stormed into Manila and streaked for Santo Tomas concentration camp to release 3,700 deliriously happy prisoners. The next day the Yanks overran notorious Bilibid penitentiary to free 1,350 more. Later Los Banos was freed.

The Japanese, however, were determined to hold Manila. They laid the torch to the once-glittering "Jewel of the Orient" and set up snipers' nests atop buildings. They even made a fortress of Manila's baseball park. For three weeks the battle raged as many of the city's landmarks burned or tumbled from artillery blasts but finally the Yanks pushed into the Intramuros—the old walled city—to end virtually all resistance on February 25. More than 2,000 square blocks were destroyed—along with bridges, the waterfront, power systems, part of the street railways.

Meanwhile Manila Bay had been opened after another landing on the tip of Bataan and a paratrooper jump onto Corregidor. General Krueger now moved up from Lingayen and Manila to flush out the Japanese fighting in the mountainous caves

and tunnels of central and north Luzon.

MacArthur sent General Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army to clean up the rest of the islands. Invasion followed invasion in such rapid order that observers lost count of them—Palawan, Mindanao, Panay, Basilan, Cebu, Negros and many others.

MacArthur had made good his promise faster than anyone had hoped.

TO THE SHORES OF IWO JIMA

NAVAL warships had thoroughly shelled Suribachi mountain on the south side of little pork chop-shaped Iwo Jima and the Motoyama heights in the north. Great fleets of planes from the carriers had gone over and over the island, bombing every military installation they could see.

The Marines in landing barges, manned as usual, by the Coast Guard moved toward the black sand beaches on the morning of February 19, 1945. There began the battle of Iwo Jima—a battle never to be forgotten.

The Marines raced ashore and their ankles sank into loose volcanic sand. They raced into mortar, artillery and machine gun fire such as they never had experienced before.

The Japanese were in caves and pillboxes on Suribachi and Motoyama. They were on the beaches. They were in ravines on every side. From hundreds of expertly camouflaged positions they concentrated fire on the beach.

When Leathernecks stepped onto Iwo's ash they met the fire. Many fell, but many—somehow—got through. And they kept coming.

Two divisions made the first landing. Within three days General Holland M. Smith sent in another. The beachhead soon was dotted with dead—Japanese and American. But slowly it widened. The Marines reached the crest of the beach, and one regiment swung along the island's narrow neck to turn north while another moved onto cave-studded Suribachi.

Every inch up Suribachi was paid in blood. For four days Marines crawled over the narrow upward path to the sharp cliffs on the summit. They heated their K-rations in the mountain's sulphur fumes.

Finally they captured the prize—Suribachi Bomber Field No. 1, a three-strip airfield in the island's center. And then, with flame throwers and artillery, they struck at the enemy nests, one by one. Almost every cave produced its casualties.

It took 26 days and 19,938 U. S. losses, including 4,189 dead, before Iwo was cleared of Japanese. The enemy lost 23,244 dead and 1,038 prisoners.

Iwo soon was turned into a base for fighter planes to accompany the Saipan Superfortresses to Japan, and even while the fighting continued, its landing fields became places of refuge for big bombers making forced landings.

THE LAST SQUEEZE BEGINS

ON the other side of the world, Eisenhower broadened his territory across the Rhine at Remagen while Nazi dive bombers tried to knock the bridge down. Allied artillery brought up to the Rhine now pounded at the bomb-battered Ruhr industrial valley across the river. Smudge pots burned along the western bank to hide Allied maneuvers and the Nazis waited fitfully for the final blow.

The Berlin radio spoke candidly of the approaching last great battles. There was talk inside the Reich, however, of bands of werewolves who would lash out at the invaders from the underground. But Allied airplanes bombing Germany's key cities noted the virtual absence of opposition, and a pall of death seemed to be descending on the country. Patton's forces, still racing along the Rhine, nimbly ferried across the river on the evening of March 22 and kept rolling on the other side.

In two days they were followed by four armies in the north and four days later by the 7th Army in the south. Navy men in Army clothing ferried the troops in barges trucked over from Belgium and France. Commandos and sky troops dropped behind the river, north of the Ruhr.

The race that began with the Rhine crossings was as wild and thrilling as the great breakthrough in France.

Kesselring now was reported in Nazi top command, but it no longer really mattered. The Canadians shot up to trap the foe in the Netherlands. The British thundered toward Bremen and Hamburg. Simpson's 9th Army, which had hurled itself across the Rhine north of Essen, cut around at Dortmund to meet units of the U. S. 1st Army, while other units were racing up and meeting again at Lippstadt. The Ruhr was caught in a double envelopment, one of the great feats in military history. Steel fingers clutched at the heart of Germany.

Spearheads of the 9th swung onto the great superhighway to Hannover and Brunswick. The

3rd's tanks swung up to Frankfurt, to Földa, Kassel and Gotha. The 7th, to the south, dashed to Wuerzburg along the road to the Nazis' sacred Nuernberg.

First French, now also across the Rhine, curved farther south to Stuttgart.

The Remagen bridge by now had collapsed, but endless streams of six-wheeled trucks and 46-ton trailers, laden with shells, gasoline and food, sped across speedily erected pontoon bridges.

The huge offensive rolled on almost unimpeded, past cities reduced to rubble by the Allied bombings. In some places Nazis still tried to resist. In most, the once arrogant disciples of Hitler pulled the sheets from their beds and waved them from windows in a frantic gesture of surrender.

Enemy soldiers rushed from hiding places in the fields to throw up their hands as the Allies approached. By April 11, the prisoners in the west Rhine offensive totaled more than 500,000 and were piling up at a rate of more than 30,000 a day.

By April 15, the Yanks were at the Elbe; the Canadians had sliced the Netherlands in two; Patton was lunging into Czechoslovakia; hundreds of thousands of Nazis were overflowing the prison cages in the Ruhr.

Germany was dying fast. Die-hard Nazis gulped poison or shot themselves. Civilians looted shops, railroad cars, even homes. Scores of generals were being captured. Freed slave laborers cluttered the roads, waving tiny flags, and setting upon their oppressors.

The Russians, meanwhile, had driven through Hungary, had captured Koenigsberg in east Prussia and had liberated Vienna. Marshal Zhukov ordered his massed artillery and tanks to start pounding across the Oder in the north.

In Italy, the British 5th and U. S. 8th Armies broke out of their mountain shackles and smashed into the Po valley. A force of Brazilians now was fighting with them.

Tito's Partisans clung to the heels of the fleeing foe in Yugoslavia.

The final, furious squeeze was on.

THE END OF THE NAZIS

THE Anglo-Americans raced in from the west and the south, and the Russians from the east.

Zhukov, with 99 generals under his command, blasted his way across the Oder with screaming artillery, from guns placed hub to hub, and with rockets and dive bombers. The 1st White Russians jumped across north of Berlin; the 1st Ukrainians moved on the city from the south.

Eisenhower's tanks rolled along, with supply trucks in pursuit, to northern Germany and southern Germany, to Czechoslovakia, to the once-feared mountains of Austria. The Allies found dead cities they found high Nazis sniveling.

They also came upon the atrocity camps—death holes such as Buchenwald, Dachau and Belsen, where bodies were lying in stacks like cordwood and the emaciated prisoners still alive bore scars of torture, fire, poison, starvation and disease. At Dachau, Americans liberated 32,000 inmates and found 39 freight cars on a railroad siding outside the camp. They discovered incinerators at Buchenwald with a capacity of 400 bodies a day. They found strangling chambers and the hooks on which the strangled bodies were hung.

The Soviets swung around the suburbs of Berlin and pushed into the city from the east, northeast and southeast. Goebbels at his microphone ordered a "fight to the death." The heart of the city flamed with shell fire.

On April 25 two Russian forces met within the city. Their rocket-firing trucks rumbled down the streets as Berlin's housewives looted food, and boys of 13 and men of 70 had guns shoved in their hands. The Germans went to their rooftops, into their cellars and into their subways with tommy guns and rifles.

The war in Europe was spinning to a tumultuous climax. Germany was being repaid for the Poland of 1939, the France of 1940, the Stalingrad of 1942.

On April 27 Americans and Russians met at Torgau on the Elbe River. Patton's 3rd Army raced into Austria while other Russians moved in from the east; Clark's forces in Italy entered Genoa.

On April 28th Reds pounded into Potsdam. Berlin's defenses cracked wide open and the Russians closed the city in an armored ring.

On April 29 Italian partisans captured and killed Benito Mussolini and his mistress as they tried to flee north Italy for Switzerland. Then the partisans took the bodies to the public square of Milan and exposed them to a spitting, kicking mob.

By the 1st of May there was little left of the Nazi Reich that was to last a thousand years. The Russian flag of victory was flying on the Reichstag and the prisoners in Allied pens were beyond count.

On Tuesday, May 1, the German radio at Hamburg broadcast three rolls on a drum and a solemn voice announcing that Adolf Hitler, "fighting to the last breath against bolshevism," had died that day in the Reich chancellery. Admiral Karl Doenitz took

New Weapons Helped The Allies Win



SUPERFORTRESS



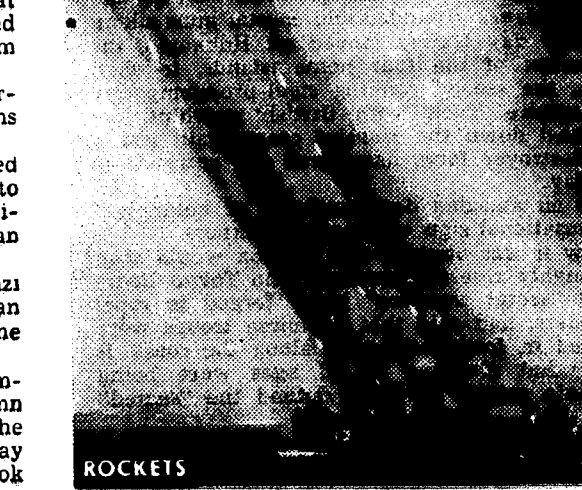
ATOMIC BOMB



RADAR



AIRCRAFT CARRIER



ROCKETS

over as his successor.

Then the mass surrenders began. A million in Italy and part of Austria put down their arms; 70,000 in Berlin surrendered to the Russians; 500,000 in northern Germany, Holland and Denmark surrendered to Montgomery; another 300,000 quit in western Austria and Bavaria.

On Monday morning, May 7, 1945, Colonel General Gustav Jodl, new chief of staff of the now non-existent German army, sat down at a long table in a room at a little red schoolhouse at Reims, France, and signed a typewritten sheet of paper.

Germany had unconditionally surrendered. The war in Europe which had cost somewhere between 20 and 50 million lives was over.

All that remained was another war in the Pacific.

OKINAWA

ONE of the war's strangest surprises came to the Yanks on the island of Okinawa, only 325 miles from the Japanese mainland.

The enemy let the invaders in without opposition. Okinawa had been thoroughly pounded by warships and carrier planes before the invasion. The Japanese knew a landing was coming. They knew, too, that from bases on Okinawa the Americans could send Superfortresses, Liberators, Flying Fortresses and even lower-range bombers and fighters over their home islands on the tremendous scale that had paralyzed Germany.

On April 1, 1945, while Eisenhower was still in the early stages of his east-of-the-Rhine sweep, the veteran amphibious admiral, Richmond Kelly Turner, put the troops of General Simon Bolivar Buckner's new 10th Army ashore on the west coast of Okinawa. They were prepared for a beachhead fight on the Iwo Jima scale. None came.

The force made up of soldiers and Marines, jumped ashore standing up. In one day they had split the island; in five days they had one-fifth of it. Then came another surprise. The most mountainous part was the north where the enemy could set a price for every foot. But Marines sped north with incredibly little opposition. They reached the northern tip on April 19. The Yanks now had four-fifths of the island as a virtual gift.

Then opposition stiffened. The free ride was over. By May 1 two Army and two Marine divisions were pushing down against the major enemy's major defense line along the hills from the cities of Naha and Shuri on the west to Yonabaru on the east.

In that month the Yanks gained only five miles, against a system of defenses studded with tunnels, caves and artillery and mortar positions that they called the "Pacific Siegfried Line." They slogged on, with hand grenades and flame and oil throwers, over terrain littered with the bodies of the enemy dead. One objective—Sugar Loaf Hill—changed ownership ten times in the bitterest kind of hand-to-hand fighting.

General Buckner issued an ultimatum to surrender on June 11, and most of the Japanese did it. But surrender leaflets, dropped behind the lines, began to have an effect. The prisoner curve shot up to 10,000—the greatest number taken up to that time in any Pacific campaign of similar size in this war. But the bulk of the enemy troops fought on—or committed suicide. General Buckner was killed by a shell fragment at a forward observation post.

On June 21 organized resistance on Okinawa was announced as over. There were more than 46,000 U. S. casualties, including some 1,200 killed or missing. The Japanese had lost more than 110,000 men. What had started out as an easy invasion had become one of the bloodiest in the whole Pacific.

THE KAMIKAZE REACHES ITS PEAK

OKINAWA'S land battles were grim enough. The sea ones were even worse.

In the naval battle off the Philippines in October, 1944, American sailors had seen Japanese aircraft diving down on ships with the apparent intention of crash-landing on top of them. At first the Navy thought these suicide crashes were merely on-the-moment ideas of Japanese pilots. But with the landing at Lingayen Gulf on Luzon the attacks became too frequent to be anything but the studied policy of the enemy air force.

Already a long list of Allied warships had been damaged in this offensive—the Australian cruiser Shropshire had taken one dive bomber crash off Leyte that left its bridge hidden in a mass of flames and smoke and its forward mast leaning drunkenly over the stacks. The U. S. cruiser Nashville had taken it at Mindoro. The cruiser Australia had been struck at Lingayen.

The Japanese called their suicide pilots the Kamikaze corps, in memory of the Kamikaze or "divine wind" that had swamped a Chinese invasion fleet in August, 1280. Off Okinawa the Kamikazers reached their peak.

The Yanks threw up hundreds of fighter planes and tons of ack-ack to beat off the air attacks. They knocked out 98 of every 100 planes in the suicide fleet—but the two of every 100 that got through

